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Lions vs. Tigers---Scalping---Electrical Exhibition --- A White Swallow ___A Snake in Ireland.

DANIELS, A. M. With Portraits and Illustrations, Sold only by Subscription. Limo, pp 472. Hart-ford: American Publishing Company. So much has been written and said about Mr. loody; so universally known is the character of the man and of his work,—especially in this city, the scene for nearly twenty years of his vangelistic labors,—that a book bear opied above would seem to be a superfluous vork, having no particular uses wave as a catchpenny, and incapable of presenting matter of ng case more completely contradicted by the actual facts. Those who know Mr. Moody best, as well as those who know him least, will find this volume, relating the wonderful story of his life, one of uncommon fascination. It is cleverly written by a spicy and vigorous narand exciting nature. The plain, unglossed his rratic, unexpected, unstudied actions, born of gular attraction. The secret of the man's

earnestness is the great force in human life Like many another great man whose influence and reared in the hard school of poverty. His mother was left a widow with seven little children dependent upon her for bread. A few week to twins, and two mouths more were added to those that her woman's hands must The humble home of the cottage with an acre or two the friends of the burdened widow advised her

the blood that runs in the veins of heroes coursed in her own; and, by dint of slavish toil, thrifty management, and some little help won by her resolute independence, she contrived to keep her little flock together, and bring them up to man and womanhood, under the influence of a mother's loving watchfulness. It is not strange that the son of such a mother should have the spirit and force of a Hercules.

Dwight Lyman grew to young-manhood with a vigorous constitution, thews and sinews as of steel, a sturdy spirit, ready wit, and an indomitable will. He had the advantage of twelve terms at the village-school; but he was not in any way book-minded, and the last term was half spent before he roused up to the fact that learning was a useful thing. It was then too late to redeem the lost time, and Dwight parted with his school-privileges without having mastered well even the art of reading. As for religion, the only religion he yet professed was his love for his mother, who was the one person in the world that could control his untamed spirit. That mother was a Unitarian by creed; but her sorrows and trials had drawn her very near the Father of her fatherless children, and the gennineness and sufficiency of her Christian

faith need not be questioned.

Soon after Dwight had turned 17, he struck out from the home of his boyhood, determined to make a place for himself in the world. His mother had brothers in Boston,—one a prospermother had brothers in Boston,—one a prosperous merchant in the boot-and-shoe trade. Of
him he was too proud to ask a situation, feeling
that it should be offered him; but, after wandering fruitlessly for days around the streets of
the strange city in search of work, his haughty
spirit yielded, and he sued for a place
with his nucle, which was immediately
given him. His ambition, energy, and shrewdness qualified him for quick success in the arts
of trade; and it was not long before Dwight
surpassed every other aslesman in the establishment in the extent and profit of the business he
accomplished. This emignee he afterwards
maintained so long as he continued in trade.

One of the conditions imposed upon the lad,
when he entered his uncle's house, was, that he ment in the extent and profit of the business he accomplished. This eminence he afterwards maintained so long as he cottinued in trade.

One of the conditions imposed upon the lad, when he entered his uncle's house, was, that he should regularly attend service and Sunday-school at the Mt. Vernon Church. It was not long before the earnest labors of minister and teacher resulted in the youth's conversion; and his conversion, like everything else in his experience, was very hearty and demonstrative. When he applied for admission into the Church, he was found to be in possession of abundance of sound faith and purpose, but lamentably wanting in doctrine. He was ready and anxious to become a soldier of Christ, but as yet knew and thought nothing of the orthodox methods by which a religious warfare was, in accordance with established precedents, to be conducted. He was put upon a sort of probation for a time, and in May, 1855, received into the Church. Here he speedily botrayed the zeal and energy that characterized him, and straightway became conspicuously and uncomfortably active. His great fondness for speaking and praying in the meetings had to be suppressed; for the abrupt, direct young man did not regulate his speech and manner by conventional customs. This, with other restrictions, fretted the ardent soul of the zealous convert; and, before long, he turned his face to the broad, free West, where things, religious and otherwise, are less refined and hampered than in Boston.

In September, 1856, Mr. Moody, then aged but 19, came to Chicago. A business situation was soon secured, similar to the one he had left. This absorbed his energies during the week-days, leaving the evenings and Sundays to be devoted to his favorite work of winning recruits for the army of the Lord. He joined Plymouth Church, and, hiring four pews, made it his first duty to keep them filled with young men every Sunday. This accomplished, there was an immense reserve of surplus force that must somehow be expended in active religious service.

most hopeless material, a flourishing mission-school, that eventually became a large and influential church, need not here be told. The main facts have become incorporated with the history of Chicago, and are familiar to all its citizens. Yet, in the review of the noble work contained in the book before us, there are numberless incidents related of its progress that are of thrilling interest. Now touching, now mirth-inciting, they move to laughter, or they nearly bring the tears. These stories will bear repesting, even to those who already know the circumstances; and we venture to extract several of the most

and we venture to extract several of the most impressive;
In an old rookery, formerly a shabby saloon, opposite the North Market Hall, Mr. Moody estable shed week-night prayer-meetings, early in the 'arreer of his mission. In this desolate place would gather, in the evenings, the little core pany of children and adults whose hearts had been touched by the Gospel he preached, to ir quirs of him and his New Testament what I are they must do to win eternal life. One Thanksgiving-evening he held what he called a "Jubilee," at which a number of his grateful followers assisted. The room, on this galanight, was as forlorn and wretched as ever, with its dim light of tallow-dips, absence of fire, and assembly of rade, ragged children, numbering thirty or forty, every one of whom bore the marks of povertry, if not of pinching want:

The name Jubilee, and the time. Thanksgiving evening (ays the graphic narrator), would naturally suggest a feetival or supper; but, such a thing being quite beyond their means, Moody had appointed a smid of love-foast, at which every one was to tell what we had to be most thankful for.

One little tellow, who had no other relative in the

the happiest one in all my life."

Is there any story of the early Christians in the Cakaomba more affecting than this?

Among the children of poverty and misery whom Mr. Moody strove to entice into his school by means of gentle words, and smiles, and plentiful gifts of maple-sugar, was one desperate case that long resisted all approaches:

He was a sort of chief among the gutter-snipes, who, partly because they demanded him, and partly because they feared him, allowed him to be a perfect tyrant over them. It was a long time before they could get more more more than the sugar, and in twice to come to the mission-achool. ength of the room, gave him a place in a ci-the same kindness and attention he would have to the best-trissed boy on the North Side. At sight of the wretched waif, a stranger vis school was moved to tears. After the exerci-

in one of our large cities.

To keep a crowded school of uncivilized children in decent order was a task that tried the ingenuity and patience of the teachers to the utmost. At one time a particularly wild barbarian appeared among them, who, derying all authority, stirred up an intolerable tumult. It was contrary to the principles of the school to exped a child, as thereby his soul might be lost; therefore, every expedient was tried to subdue the savage mood of this young reprobate. The case lay heavy on Mr. Moody's mind all one week. The next Sunday the boy was on hand, and as approarious as ever; and there was actual danger of his breaking up the school:

On this memorable day Mr. Moody determined to

On his breaking up the school:

On this memorable day Mr. Micody determined to
try the last remedy. His ample physical endowment
for missionary work has already been mentioned,—of
which, on this day, he was to make a very effective
use. Coming suddenly upon the follow, in the middle
of the hall, he seized him with both hands, fairly lifting him off his legs, carried him into a little anteroom, locked the door, and processed to apply the
treatment recommended by Solomon. This was by
no means an easy task for the cultorit was asstrone. and active, and savege as a wolf. The noise of the struggle awakened the most lively interest of the school, and, by way of diversion, Mr. Farwell started a song. Thus, on the two sides of that botted door, two widely-different means of grace were in simul-

two widely-different means or grace were in taneous operation.

In due course of time, Moody and his pupil emerged from the ante-room, both greatly flushed, and one completely subdued.

"It was hard work," said Moody; "but I think we have saved him."

Only a little while ago, Mr. Farwell met this very boy, now grown a man, at the noon prayer-meeting. They recognized each other, and heartily agreed that Moody was right in applying desperate remedies in desperate cases.

desperate cases.

Experiences as novel and stirring as these were in continual succession in Mr. Moody's life, making the record animated to the last degree. But one more—happening on the eve of his departure for England—is all for which we can make room here. It should be premised that Mr. Moody had now been living for some years, like the famous Mulier, wholly upon voluntary contributions:

and now one last trial of his faith, before God puts the sharp sickle into his hand. He is called to England. God wants him there. He announces his intended departure to his family, who are to go with him, and to his church, who are to go with him, and to his church, who are to be left behind. He appoints the day to give them his parting message and to bid them farewell. But he has no money. He cannot pay his passage. The last day arrives; to-night he is to go. No money! He will not ask it of men; he can only sak it of God.

A few hours before he and his family are to take the train, a friend, who knows nothing of his needs, bethinks him that Mr. Moody will want some money after he reaches Enousnd." He goes to say good-by and places \$500 m his hand.

The book brings the history of Mr. Moody and

and places \$500 in his hand.

The book brings the history of Mr. Moody and his work down to his late return from England. It is not too much to say that, of the many missionaries, the great evangelist who has been the means of sending into the field this, with which he has had directly nothing whatever to do, will prove inferior to none in efficiency. It will impress every reader with the conviction that, if there were enough such men and such books to reach all the world, there would nowhere remain a lack of respect for truth, faith, and good works.

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

THE MIGHT AND MIRTH OF LITERATURE. A TREATISE ON FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE. IN WHICH UPWARDS OF 600 WRITERS ARE REFERRED TO, AND 2.0 FIGURES ILLUSTBAYED. By JOHN WALKEN VILANY MACRETH. 12mo, pp. 542. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.50.

The nature of this very ambitions book cann better be described than in the words of the author, embraced in his Introductory Notice, author, embraced in his Introductory Notice which we copy entire:

The object of this volume is to create and fully equip a new branch of study; to discuss Figures of Speech far more thoroggily than ever has been done to urge upon pleaders, preachers, and all who write or speak English, many very important advices; to comment specially on Shakspeare, Milton, Demosthene, and the Bible; to present a wide review of American and English literature; and to make the whole subject as amusing and laughter-exciting as it is instructive. Also, we have availed ourselves of our familiarity with Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and with four of the modern languages,—French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

There can be no doubt, after reading this

Spanish.

There can be no doubt, after reading this lucid prefatory, that the author is capable of attempting any conceivable literary performance. Is he not familiar with seven ancient and mod-

In the part of the formance of the note how the author is capable of standard with seven ancient and modern languages?

Passing on to the Introduction of the volume, to note how the author takes up his pretentions work, we find in the early beginning the assertion that the plan of the book has the merit "of the most entire originality." "Nobody will readily believe," very candidly adds the writer, "that, after the most inventive minds have been it reating of literature for twenty-two centuries, an entirely new and exceedingly comprehensive and searching mode of treatment can possibly readily believe," very candidly should be discovered." No; we can honestly assure the author nobody is thus far ready to believe it. "Tet," he goes on to say, "such is the case, remarkable as is the fact. As the quaint old French essayist, Montaigne, has said: "The flowers I have gathered are from others; the string that ties them together is mine own." A string to which we sacific great worth. This the eighth volume claims to be of the greatest value in volume claims to be of the greatest value in the large of the large of the large of the string that ties them together is mine own." A string to which we sacific great worth. This tree in the large of the large of the large of the string that ties them together is mine own. A string to which we sacific great worth. This tree in the large of the large of the large of the string that ties them together is mine own. As tring to which we sacific great worth. This tree in the large of the large of the large of the string to the day before his allowed the passing of his tileage, and form the form of the lower and the passing of his illuses, he conversant with three languages, was stricken with yellow fever. In the makes an open declaration of his love for the master and the passing of his tileage, and for the south of the master and string. The form of the form of the book and the results of the south of the large of the la

Macbeth anno unces, as a startling king truth, that "writers generally, much as ever heard of Implication or Hypocat-astasis, one of the most important figures, and

astasis, one of the most important figures, and one, too, that is perputually shedding its light on us." The deplorab be case of these benighted writers and literary me n reminds one of the unhappy person who late in life began to study grammar, and woke in misery to the consciousness that he had been freely using adjectives, substantives, articles, and the other parts of speech, all the days of his life, and never had had a sospicion of the fact!

"On all occasions." continues Mr. Macbeth, "mourful and joyous, Equres break in; if anything is natural, they are. Prof. Wilson, the once celebrated editor of Blackwood's Magazine, "Christopher North he called himself,—one of the noblest-looking of race, was waited on in his study by the young man who had won his daughter's heart; the youth wished to obtain papa's consent. The Professor heard him and was satished; the match was in every respect a good one. He rung the bell for Miss Wilson. She came blushing like the morn. An author had sent a book to Wilson, on the fly-leaf of which were written the words, 'With the author's compliments.' The Professor tore out the leaf, pinned it to his daughter's dress, and presented her to her lover,—certainly a figurative use of the expression."

comp.iments. The Profe sor tore out the leaf, pinned it to his daughter's dress, and presented her to her lover,—certainly a figurative use of the expression."

Thereupon remarks Mr. M scbeth, "Two things might aimost scare you from the study of these forms of expression." The first of these alarming circumstances, we basten to inform the reader, is the great number of the figures: 220, "besides many elegant sub-varieties." In contemplation of this amazing opulence, the writer exclaims, in a burst of enthusiasm. "Language: How many-tinted a mountain-haze is this, through which the sun of thought is shining!" The second frightful circumstance calculated to deter one from the study of figures, is their hard names,—"meaningless save to such as are profound in Greek, by which rhotors catriogue the weapons of oratory." But the author soothee our fears on this point by pledging himself to explain every "crabbed many-syllabled term "he uses. And he is nobly true to his promise. The first figure he introduces, the Apheresis, is translated into Front-cut; the second, Syncope, is rendered into Mid-cut; Apteope, into Endcut: Hypallage, into The Cart Before the Horse; Asyndeton, into Lack of Ands; and so 'orth. Instances need not be multiplied to prove the fidelity and elegance with which the pledge is falliled.

The gratuitous way in which Mr. Macbeth pours out his treasures of learning apon his embarrassed readers is exhibited in the following quotations: "Joseph Addison, in one of his wonderfully-graceful papers in the Spectator,—which renounced periodical was began in 1710 and discontinued in 1714,—thus ridicules these names." "Washington Irving, in his Geoffrey Crayou's Tales of a Traveler,—tokach, tike his 'Life of Washington, gives by no means a great impression of power,—puts it thus." "To Demosthenes, also,—freshly translated by your author,—very frequently will reference be made; and to the works of Jeeus, that coruscate with figures, especially such figures as take for granted as the All-Encircling, the Great Th

ture will gratefully welcome the present volume to its practical value, and worthily fills the place until now vacant, of a historical review of British poetry during the last forty years, or the Vicfor the office of critic and biographer of poets, being himself a poet, a scholar, and a man of liberal, discriminating, and analytical mind. It has been his effort, in the work now fin-

ished, while pointing out the various and dis-tinctive qualities of the poets under review, to define the aim and constituents of poetry, and to illustrate the diverse phases of the poetical art and life. In the study of each of the foreto illustrate the diverse phases of the poetical art and life. In the study of each of the foremost poets, an opportunity has opened for treating some peculiar feature of the poetic temperament, and its form and faculty of expression; and thus the sphere and scope of reflective, idvilic, lyric, and dramatic poetry, have been clearly determined. In surveying the achievements of the modern era, as displayed by Mr. Stedman, a new impression is gained of its vigor, refinement, and composite nature. It is gratifying to accept the well-verified opinion, that the poetry of the present age, though less dramatic than that of the reign of Elizabeth, is distinguished by many noble and lasting qualities. The course of American poetry is embraced in the review, and its special traits and accomplishments are discussed with freedom, delicacy, and due appreciation.

Several of the essays comprised in the volume are occupied with single figures; in the remainder, the minor poets are grouped together. Landor, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Teunyson, and Robert Browning, are treated separately. An introductory chapter appropriately presents a comprehensive analysis of the poetical character of the Victorian period. Side notes and a copious index substantially enhance the value of the work as a text-book and volume of reference.

index substantially enhance the value of th work as a text-book and volume of reference.

PATCHWORK.

LITERARY NOTES, By A. P. Russel. 12mo., pp. 401.
New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Jansen,
McCurg & Co., Price, \$2.

Mr. Russel has pieced together a book from
the odds and ends of his library, which has
much the effect and the value of a patchworkquilt. In the study of his authors, he has made a business of picking out their pointed sayings.

quilt. In the study of his adurous he has hade a business of picking out their pointed sayings. When the mass of extracts there accumulated had reached suitable dimensions for a volume, it was sorted according to topic, and the various divisions, connected by a thread of comment, were headed with a title sufficiently comprehensive to embrace the whole. In this, or some very similar manner, a book has been manufactured that is nearly as incoherent and bewildering as Webster's Unabridged.

It is at times a profitable exercise to meditate upon the select thoughts of an author severed from their context; but every reader in the habit of so doing would prefer to make for himself the choice of sentiments for such reflection. The power of expanding and limiting the stock of suggestions is then within one's own control. For ideas from Emerson, go to Emerson, and take and reject to suit the particular mood. And so do with any other stimulating writer. A single volume of Montaigne, Plato, Shakspeare, or any one of the great original thinkers of the world, is worth more than a library of garbled books compiled from a host of miscellaneous anthors.

POEMS BY BAYARD TAYLOR.
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hold Publishing Company, New York).

Literary World for November (8. B. Crocker, Boston).

Littaic's Living Age—current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston).

Appletons Journal—current numbers (D. Appleton & Co., New York).

FAMILIAR TALK. PHENOMENA OF BRAIN-DISEASE.

In some remarkable instances in which the brain has received an injury suddenly interrupting its action, it has resumed its operations, on the recovery of health after a prolonged interthe recovery of health after a prolonged interval, at exactly the point where they were broken off. During the battle of the Nile, a Captain received a blow on the head which struck him senseless while he was in the act of delivering an order. He was picked up unconscious, and in that condition conveyed to England and to the Greenwich Hospital, where he lay like "an inanimate vecetable" for fifteen months. The inanimate vegetable" for fifteen months. The operation of trepanning was then resorted to, and, as the piece of the skull that had been pressed in rpon the braip was raised from . and, as the piece of the skull that had been pressed in upon the braip was raised from to consciousness instantly returned to the man, and he rose up in bed, and, in a loud tone of command, finished the order be was issuing at the moment the dreadful accident laid him low. Dr. Pritchard relates an anecdote of a New England farmer, who, at the conclusion of a day's labor at fence-making. left his beetle and wedges in the hollow of a tree. In the night he was attacked with a disease of the brain that bereft him of his senses for many years. When at last he recovered consciousness, the first thing he did was to inquire of his sons if they had brought in the wedges and beetle. The reply wis, that they could not be found; whereupon the farmer rose up and went straight to the hollow tree where lay the articles he sought,—but, in the long iyears that they had remained exposed to the weather, the wood of the bestle had completely rotted away.

Dr. Wynter states, in his essay on "Brain-Enigmas," that a little girl of 6 years fell and received a severe concussion of the brain, white engaged in a game of toss-and-cation with a young companion. For ten hours she remained insensible. At the end of that period she opened her eyes, and, instantly springing to the head of the bed, began throwing about the small articles at hand, exclashing, "Catch these!" From that moment she was perfactly sape.

Many cases are recorded of a temporary loss of memory after an attack of severe illness. Dr. Winslow mentions an instance of a clergyman of rare talents and high culture, who was turns in from his carriage, and pic/sed up in an ine nable condition. After several dara, couscousness returned, but the mind was an utter blank. Every memory had been effaced. The man set himself to work to gain anew the knowledge he had lost, and, after several months of assiduous study under tutors, gradually recovered his memory with all its stock of treasures. In the effort to master an abstrue author, the veil that had surouded his mind was rent, and so

NOTICES.

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This time, on awakening, mind and memory were the same as before the first long sleep, but no consciousness of the interval of mental obliviou existed. For a period of four years these conditions alternated,—one following the other regularly after a spell of sound sleep. In what was called the old state she possessed all her original knowledge; and in the new state she knew only what had been acquired while within its experience. In short, the girl led two separate and distinct lives, in neither of which did she remember a fact or event that belonged to the other.

did she remember a fact or event that belonged to the other.

In a few singular instances, the wits of a man have been wonderfully brightened by a blow on the head. Dr. Pritchard gives testimony on this point as follows: "I have been informed, on good authority, that there was, some time since, a family, consisting of three boys, who were all considered idiots. One of them received a severe injury upon the head; from that time his faculties began to brighten, and he is now a man of good talents, and practices as barrister."

Dr. Wynter, from whom we draw these interesting particulars, mentions several curious eases of insanity of the muscles, such as is manifest in St. Vitus' dance. In one instance, a lady was subject to spasms, in which she seemed to imitate the action of a salmon in leaping: "She would occasionally double herself up, and, with a convulsive spring, throw herself from the floor to the top of a wardrobe fully feet high. This fit would only last a certain time. Then she would rotate her head from side to side for weeks together, without showing any signs of fatigue." In some cases a pattent has been so overcome by a propensity to gyrate that, for a whole month at a time, a continuous whirling has been sustained.

"A still more extraordinary case is on record," says Dr. Wynter, "of a girl who was continually attempting to stand on her head, with her legs perpendicularly in the air,—continuing this ludicrous action, fifteen times in the minute, for fifteen hours in the day. The labor incurred by these singular muscular actions would have exhausted half a dozen strong men; yet this delicate girl bore up against them for months without apparent fatigue." Dr. Wynter, from whom we draw these inter-

A book has been recently published in England, which, if it fall into the hands of American readers, will inform them upon a subject almost entirely unknown on this side of the Atlantic. The work is a compendium of the history and literature of "Golf: A Royal and Ancient Game." The sport, played with balls something in the manner of croquet, is named from the club with which the stroke is given. The pastime is pursued upon a large, level area of ground, in which round holes are cut for receiving the balls, at distances of from 100 to 500

origing the balls, at distances of from 100 to 500 yards from each other, so as to form a circuit. The game consists in driving the balls from one hole to another with the fewest possible strokes. Like croquet, it may be played by two, four, or more persons,—the opposing sides being balanced in numbers. To acquire dexterity in the game demands long practice, and few pecome expert who have not played from childhood. "Crack" players will drive a ball above 200 yards with accuracy of aim.

Golf is a national sport in Scotland, and has been pursued by all classes for many centuries. Yet the birshplace of the game is uncertain. It is pretty well established that, in ancient times, it was practiced in Germany and the Netherlands, and also in England. At any rate, there is no doubt that it is one of the oldest of the innumerable games of ball. The Scotlish statutes of the fifteenth century abound in enactments prohibiting or regulating the practice of "Golf and uther sic unprofitabill sportis." Not that there was anything harmful in a moderate pursuit of the game, but because the Government wished to restrain the yeomany, with whom the sport was immensely popular, from expending the energy which should be used in the practice of the bow upon a mere amusement.

The game has been followed with enthusiasm by many of the Kings of England and Scotland, and this has gained its title of "Royal." Numerous items in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts show that James IV. of Scotland was devoted to the pastime. James I and Charles I of England endeavored to promote the interest of the game by proclamation and edict. It was while Onarles was engaged in a game, on Leith Links, during his visit to Scotland in 1641, that he received news of the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion, "whereupon he threw down his club, and returned in great agitation to Holyrood House." James II. delighted in the sport; and there is a tradition that, when Duke of York, he granted, in honor of a victory on the green, a coat of arms to his partner, as been per

THE PALMYRA PALM. The Palmyra palm (Borassus flabelliformis) is the most common species of palm in India, growing in many districts spontaneously, and in others being extensively cultivated. In the Island of Ceylon, vast forests are composed of this tree. It is one of the fan-palms; and, at the height of from 25 to 40, or even 60 feet, the height of from 25 to 40, or even 60 feet, bears a magnificent crown of leaves, each about 4 feet long, with a stalk of the same length, and from 70 to 80 rays. The tree furnishes many valuable products for the use of the natives, such as fruit, wine, oil, thatching, cordage, and timber: but one of the most important of the substances yielded by it is a material for writing. From time immemorial, the Hindoos have used the leaf of the Palmyra palm as a substitute for paper; and much of their most precious literature has been recorded upon it.

The long, smooth, polished spaces between the rays are excellently adapted to the needs of the writer or grayer, and are very durable. In

the rays are excellently adapted to the needs of the writer or graver, and are very durable. In making up a book, the parrow, straight slips are pierced with a hole in the centre, through which a string is passed, and thus the pages or strips are hung together. Many of the sacred books of the Hindus have been made in this way, and have borne very rough usage for many centuries. The writing is executed with a sharp iron style, and is engraved upon both sides of the page. In some parts of Iodia, palm-leaves still serve the purpose of paper; and letters written upon the slips, and afterwards neatly rolled together, are frequently sent through the postoffices. This is especially the case in Orissao, in the Gond country, and in the south of India. In writing, the style is held in the right hand by the thumb, in a most constrained position, the little finger acting as a fulcrum. The art of writing rapidly in this manner is rarely acquired by Europeans.

During his visit to India, the Prince of Wales

During his visit to India, the Prince of Wales will be presented with samples of this curious leaf-caligraphy, and also with silver-inlaid iron styles. These gifts, together with specimens of the famous ivory carving of Travancore, will be presented by the Rajah of Travancore, at Madras. The finest ivory-carving produced in India is wrought in Travancore, and some of the best palm-leaf writing is executed at Nagercoil, in South Travancore. The gilver-work of Cochin rivals that of Critach in the north, and the styles produced in this region are the best manufactured in India. Some of these, exhibiting the finest designs and most exquisite workman-During his visit to India, the Prince of Wales

LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.

The following statistics with regard to the libraries of Europe are taken from M. Bloch's recently-published work comparing the statistics of France with those of other European States.

France possesses the greatest number of volumes, and one-third of these are in the libraries of Paris. Outside of the metropolis, there are the evening. The six public libraries of Paris number in all about 1,000,000 volumes. Since 1865, students' libraries have been formed all over France. Between that year and 1871-2, these have increased from 4,833, containing 1,158,742 volumes. France has in all her pebbe libraries 4,383,000 volumes, or 11.7 per 100 persons; Austria nas 2,483,000 volumes, or 6.9 per 100; Russia has 852,000 volumes, or 1.3 per 100; Belgium has 509,100 volumes, or 10.4 per 100; Italy has 11.7 volumes per 100 inhabitants.

3,000 and 4,000 years B. C., the Semites entered Babylonia, also from the East, and gradually took possession of the entire Kingdom, complete took possession of the entire Kingdom, complet-ing its conquest about 2,000 years B. C. In two or three centuries after this, the Accadian language was displaced by the Semitic; yet still it of the treasures of science and literature that

remained locked up in it. The volumes belonging to the Library of Sarmanalus at Nineveh, that have been recovered and interpreted by modern scholars, furnish as with a tolerably clear idea of the condition of astronomy, as well as of other sciences, among both the Accadians and the Semitic Babylonians. From the former race the latter learned almost all of their civilization. Before the Accadians migrated to Chaldea, they seem to have been diligent observers of the he avens; and, after their settlement in the land of, their adoption, State observatories were mai daired in most of the larger cities; and, in later times at least, reports were sent by the Astronomers Royal to the King

The oldest of these records that have been discovered are contained in a great work, in seventy books, entitled "The Observations of Bel," and compiled for King Sargon of Argane, in Babylonia, before 1,700 B. C. A large portion of this work was purely astrological, yet some of the books were more scientific. One of them treated of the conjunction of the sun and moon; another, of comets, or, as they are called, "stars with a corona in front and a tail behind"; a third, of the movements of Mrars; a fourth, of the movements of Mrars; a fourth, of the movements of Mrars; a fourth of the movements of the stars of Sardanapalus.

The recovered, but some tablets still lie amid the ruins of the palace of Sardanapalus.

The records in the work reach back to a remote antiquity, yet all we re carefully kept. They tell us that the Accadians named the signs of the Zodiac and the days of the week. They divided the heavens into fo ar parts, and the passage of the sun through each marked the four easons. The year was divided into twelve lunar mouths, and i 150 360 days,—an intercalary mouth Jesing added whenever a certain star, called "the Star of Stars," or Iou,—which was Just in advance of the sun when it crossed the vernal equinox,—was pot parallel with the Ingon until two days after the equinox. Occasic mally, in addition to this, the calendar was rec iffed by the intercalation of other so-called menths, consisting of a few days each.

Oyeles of twelve years were in use, in which

the weather was expected to repeat the sams successive phases. The day was divided int twelve "double bours;" and each of these wa twelve "double brours;" and each of these was subdivided into sixty minutes of sixty seconds each. The month was divided in two halves of fifteen days each, and each half was subdivided into three periods of fire days. Yet the week of seven days was used from the earliest times. The days of the week were named from the sun, moon, and five planets; and the 7th, 14th, 19th, 21st, and 28th of the month were termed "days of rest," on which certain kinds of work were forbidden. The rames of the month were taken from the corresponding signs of the Zodiac. By the invention of the clepsydra, something like an accurate measurement of time was obtained.

Eclipses of the moon were calculated at a ver Eclipses of the moon were calculated at a verearly period, but they are recorded in a vagua
and unscientific way in the "Observations of
Bel." Long before the date of this work, the
Accadians had discovered that lunar eclipses recur after a cycle of 223 lunations. The records
generally begin with the formula: "According
to calculation;" or sometimes, "Contrary to
calculation," when the astronomers had been at
fault in their computations. Eclipses of the
sun were calculated by timing the shadow as
projected on a sphere. Observations on the
varying color of the sun were made as early as
the time of Sargon of Argane. In one place, the
record states that the sun was a "bright yellow;"
and in another place, that it was "discolored."
Mercury, Yeuns, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn,
were the only planets known beside the Earth, Mercury, Yeuns, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, were the only planets known beside the Earth, but they were carefully studied. The phases and movements of Venus and Mars excited particular attention. A great number of fixed stars were also observed, and names given to the principal stars, as well as to the constellations to which they belonged. The modern representatives of several of the Chaldeau constellations have been determined; and it is hoped that eventually the map of the heavens as laid out by the Babvionians will be wholly known to us. It is believed that the Babvionians must have had at least some rude form of the telescope to assist the m in their observation of the heavenly bodies; and the discovery of a crystal lens-in Nineveh, by Mr. Layard, gives color to the belief.

EXPLORATION OF PALESTINE.

Lieut. Conder, of the British Palestine Exploration Expedition, has sent home a report of the progress of the survey under his direction, which presents the following account of work accomplished during the present year: In February, a triangulation of 330 square miles of the esert west of the Dead Sea was made. In the next three months, nearly the whole of Philistia was surveyed. In June and July, the expedition was at work in Galilee, when they were atbroken off. They had, however, at that time, completed the survey of 180 miles, and worked up 20 of the 30 miles composing the line of evels from the Mediterranean to the Sea of

levels from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Galilee.

Among the discoveries of especial interest to the Biblical student are those of the supposed sites of Adullam, Serar Makhedah, and Cana of Galilee. "In Jerusalem," runs the report, "Lieut. Conder was so fortunate as to find the Asnerie, the crusading inn for pilgrims. It lies close to the Grotto of Jeremiah, and is now partly excavated, showing long lines of mangers. At Nablus, he discovered that nearly the whole of the floor and foundations of the early church built over Jacob's Well exist still, hidden by modern vaults. At Shefa Amr, a magnificent sepulchre has been found, with elaborate ornamental work. The present church there proves to be built on foundations older than the Latin occupation. At Khortet Rumah, a site of great medieval interest, a rude Jewish tomb was found near the mouth of a large cave. This corresponds with the story of an early Jewish traveler, that at Rumah were to be seen the sepulchre of Benjamin, and a cave near it whence the Messiah was expected to appear."

Intelligence from Lieut. Conder, dated Aug. 12, related that he was still at Mt. Carmel, awaiting official investigation into the outrage at Safed. It is believed that six months' work will complete the survey of Western Palestine.

SUN-PICTURES ON PEACHES.

SUN-PICTURES ON PEACHES.
The Photographic News notes the pretty effects in natural photography which a gardener in Kent, England, is in the habit of producing. Taking advantage of the fact that the pencils of light from the sun paint the cheeks of his apples and peaches, the gardener so disposes his fruit, which is trained in the English manner upon tint, only particular portions of the surface. To secure the desired coloring upon his peaches, for instance, he contrives to have lives cover the places which are to continue green, and thus heighten by contrast the effect of the purple bloom of the exposed portions. In many instances, the leaf was sharply photographed upon the fruit,—thereby greatly enhancing its beauty and attractiveness. By this slight attention during the ripening season, the gardener was able to take to Covent Garden specimens of fruit that commanded the highest prices. tint, only particular portions of the surface. To

A little controversy regarding the relative strength of the lion and tiger has been sustained among certain correspondents to Nature. The

engeance over their enemies. On the death of Chief, all the scalps taken by him during his arlike career are burned with his remains."

The scheme for holding an Electrical Exhibi-tion at the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris, in 1877, has been perfected, and the initial preparation has been perfected, and the initial preparations are already being executed. The project, which originated with Count Halley d'Arros, has received general approval in scientific and industrial circles, and the necessary funds have been guaranteed. An Organizing Committee is being selected, and the provisional officers of the Exhibition are, at this early hour, at work. The object of the Exposition is to illustrate all the applications of electricity to the arts, to industry, and to domestic purposes. The display promises to be of extreme injerest.

ALBINISM IN SWALLOWS.
A correspondent of the Derry Sentinel publishes the fact that a pure-white swallow was lately observed by him at Churchill, England. "There was no perceptible difference," he writes, "between it and the common swallow, with the exception of its plumage being of the purest white. Other swallows were flying about at the same time, but this rara avis shunned their company, and did not seem anxious to join them, as it filtred about by its solutary self, and kept at a respectful distance from the others. As I have never heard of a white swallow having been seen about this part of the country before, I consider it a very strange visitor."

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS.
Prof. E. Morren, of Brussels, has been eximenting with insectivorous plants, and reports results opposed to the general opinion that they are capable of absorbing and assimilaanimal matter. He believes that the glutinou animal matter. He believes that the glutinous secretions of the leaves of Pingineula longifolia and Drasera rotundifolia simply hasten the decomposition of captive insects. He also affirms that the action of the mucus is entirely similar to that of pure water, sugar-water, and the honey secretions taken from the flowers of Acchma midiplora. He admits, however, the existence in the structure of these plants of admirable continuous for catching and retaining in-

A SNAKE IN IRELAND.

A snake has at last been found in Ireland. and much excited speculation is indulged as to how the reptile came upon the island. A gardener snake on his premises and killed it. It measured 5 feet in length, was black on the back and ured 5 feet in length, was black on the back and yellow underneath. It appears on investigation that a gentleman brought two snakes from India to Ballinrodan, both of which escaped six or seven years ago. One of these was destroyed by a pig, but the other was never found. It is considered probable that the snake recently killed at Baltinglass is identical with the one which escaped from its custodian at Baltinrodan.

SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION. The Swedis's Arctic Expedition arrived, on its homeward journey, at Hammerfest, the most northern town of Norway, in good health and condition, Scot. 26. It passed the Gult of Obi, and reached the River Yenesei, in longitude 83 degrees east, on the lith of August. At this dase Prots. Norderskjold, Sundstreem, and Stuxberg, left the party to return home by way of Siberia, while the slup returned coastwise. The Expedition has brough back a rich collection that the state of the state of the state of several seve tion illustrative of natural history and several important hydrographic reports.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF BRAZIL. Prof. Hartt, Director of the Geological and Archeological Survey of Brazil, has entered actively upon the work under his charge. His exploring party has started westward from the coast of Pernambuco. It is expected that the work of the survey will occupy at least four

A VERBAL CRITICISM.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 4.—When, a few years ago, the Chicago Times introduced into Northern journalism the execrable practice of saying " on vesterday," I predicted that it would not be long before that paper would be saying "on to morrow." The prediction was intended, how ever, as a strong condemnation of the practice, rather than an actual prophecy. But, notwith standing, the literal fulfillment has long since been furnished by the editorial columns of the aforesaid journal.

And now comes one of its reporters, who, not and now comes one of its reporters, who not to be out. Storeyed by anybody, puts the following into a recent telegram: "Sankey reached Brooklyn on this morning. Moody is expected on to-morrow. The services begin in the Rink on to-morrow morning." Surely the Times is

paying a pretty heavy penalty for its wretched innovation, by the way of payment for superfluous words in its dispatches!

But the question arises, Where is this thing to hear "on to-day," or, if not, we very soon shall be. All other adverbs and adverbial phrases denoting time when, will, of course, have to "follow suit"; and, in the few respectable houses where the Times is taken, we may soon expect to hear such dialogues as the following:

ng:
"Biddie, bring me a glass of water." "Must you have it on now, or will it answer on by-and-by?" on by-and-by?

And the mistress, looking up from her copy of
the Daily Times, will answer with emphasis: "I
want it on immediately!"

Chitic.

DIVORCE.

The law has spoken, The law has broken. the law has broken, And men have hearkened its stern decree The greet world wondered; Two streams have flowed to the sullen see

The past is in ashes, And memory dashes The hopes that were born with the birth of the years; Life's dream is relinquished, Love's lamp is extinguished, The future is laden with curses and tears.

Death's parting-to sever Death's parting—u sever Forever, forever, To breathe in a world without fragrance or bloom? Death's parting—to wander Alone, and to pouder O'er dreams that he buried in anguish and gloom,

What demon has entered,
Where angels have centered,
Where life was as weet as the glance of a child?
What finme has o'erpowered
The-love so embowered,
The beauty, the hope, and the faith undefiled? Ah! bright was the summer, When every new-comer Poured gladness in bosoms of bridegroom and bride

Ah ! pure was each meeting.

Their lips unrepenting,
Their eyes unrelenting,
They run from the path that is fairest to men;
Hope weary and sighing,
Love bitterly dying,
The visions that were will come never again.

O Heart! once forsaken,
Once withered and shaken,
Thy world is hereafter a woe and a shame;
Cold pride may sustain thee!
Twill bruise thee and chain thee,
Twill mock thee with throbbings thou canst not reclaim.

-George Edgar Montgomery in the Arcadian.

A little controversy regarding the relative correction pulsed work comparing the statistics of France with those of other European States. France possesses the greatest number of volumes, and one-third of these are in the libraries of Paris. Outside of the metropolis, there are Sill libraries, containing \$,500,000 volumes, \$600,000 volumes. Since the eventure. The six public libraries of Paris number in all about 1,000,000 volumes. Since \$150,500 volumes, are larged to the find legs is only 65,9 per cent of that of the tiger, and that the strength of the hind legs is only 65,9 per cent of that of the tiger, and that the strength of the hind legs is only 65,9 per cent of that of the tiger, and that of the tiger, and that the strength of the hind legs is only 65,9 per cent of that of the tiger, and that the strength of the hind legs is only 65,9 per cent of that of the tiger, and that the strength of the hind legs is only 65,9 per cent of that of the tiger, and that the strength of the hind legs is only 65,9 per cent of the tiger and the ti The Egg-Dance in India.

liquors, whether medicated or not. It is in-tended to work the removal of such proprietary medicines—cordials and bitters—as Indians are known to get intoxicated on.

PRAIRIE FIRES
are becoming very alarming. Already the destruction of property has been great in the way
of fences, crops, stables, and houses; and even
horses and cattle are caught in the fearful flames. At night the whole heavens are lurid with these terrific fires. The ties, culverts, and bridges, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway have suffered; and trains, for some days past, have been scarcely ever on time, from that cause. Yesterday was a fearful day for Muskogee. At noon, with a strong south breeze prevailing, the fires from the southwest rushed and roared with great velocity and power for the town; but the citiens gathered in large numbers, and, starting "back-fires," succeeded in saving the place after a contest of over two hours; and the thanksgiving witnessed in every countenance evinced how pleased all were at the escape from destruc-tion of their cheerful little burg.

now pleased all were at the escape from destruction of their cheerful little burg.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN,
members of his staff, and several ladies, have been in town nearly all day, waiting for the arrival of the passenger-train now lying behind a ditched freight-train, about 1½ miles south of this place. The General and his party are en roune from Fort Sill to his headquarters. He reports that all is pasceable and quiet among the Indians around the Fort. He favors the abolition of the United States Agency there, and placing the control of affairs entirely in the hands of the military; also, the issuing of rations of meat only to the Indians, and requiring them, under the direction of competent instructors, to prepare their bread from the wheat and other grain that they raise. During their stay, the General's party were entertained at an elegant party given by the officers of the post.

COL. BOUDINOT'S PAPER. It is understood that, on Monday, the 1st November, the Creek authorities will seize Col. Bouding's paper, the Indian Progress, and sell it to the highest bidder. Considerable excitement may be expected on the occasion.

Hunters report the deer dying quite rapidly of a disease similar to the black-tongue. This is very unfortunate, as they are exceedingly fat and abundant this year; while prairie-chickens and qualit were never more ulentiful than now. and quails were never more plentiful than now, This is really a paradise for the nunter.

Mrs. Henson and her babe were cruelly mu dered by a forbidding-looking Indian, 14 miles east of Atoka, Choctaw Nation, a few days ago. The woman was found with her child in her arms. The woman was found with her child in her arms, bying on her face. It appears that she was in the act of anatching her child from its cradie when the death blow—she being stabbed three times—was given by the brute, who is now en route for Fort Smith, in the custody of a United States Deputy-Marshal.

A mining act has been passed by the Choctaw Council, providing that a royalty of 1 cent per bushel shall be taxed and paid into the National Treasury by all who mine coal in that nation.

bushelshall be taxed and paid into the National Treasury by all who mine coal in that nation.

NEGRO RIGHTS.

Should there be any agreement between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Commissioners, now in session, on the negro-rights measure, it is quite probable that Gov. Overton will convene the Chichasaw Legislature (the Choctaw Council being already at work) to take action, and settle the question at once and forever.

of the thirty-three tribes inhabiting this Territory is given below, for those curious in that direction: The Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles have habits, manners, and customs, very similar to each other. The Cherokee language has an alphabet of eighty-six letters and characters (Saguayah, who

six letters and characters (Sequoyah, who was practically their Cadmus, invented many, if not all, of them), and is dissimilar to all others. The Creeks and Seminoles speak the same language,—the latter being "runaways" from the Creek (or Muskogee) Nation in remote times. The Creeks and Choctaws have a few words alike,—both having a few Freich words borrowed; and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, except in the manner of pronunciation, speak substantially the same language. The Osages and Karshave almost entirely the same language. The prairie tribes use mainly signs and gestures in conversation, and yet have a few words of Spanish in their talk.

C. S.

HOW TO UTILIZE THE FREEDMEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CROCKETT, Tex., Oct. 25.—Here, in Texas, we have thousands of freedmen who do not produce one-fourth of what it will require to feed them; and the consequence is a catalogue of crime, as evidence of a demoralized system of labor. The great majority of the white population-do not understand how to apply the negro to free labor. They think that whip and spur are the only incentives for the former slave. The old slaveholder is not the man to look upon his former slave as a reasoning being. That would be a condescension to which he would never consent. He looks upon the negro as upon a mule, and believes that only brute force can make him work. There is no sympathy or confidence between the whites and the blacks Each strives to make the most off of the other. If any stock is missing, the negro is charged with its theft; but it is not always the negro who is

its theft; but it is not always the negro who is the criminal.

The question is, How are we to make valuable all this demoralized labor, so indispensable to the cotton and sugar districts of the South? We must first consider the negroes as social beings by nature, who must necessarily live in communities. When scattered about, with no assurance of a home, they cannot labor cheerfully; but, when gathered in small colonies, they seem perfectly happy; and, like school-children, they want Saturday as a play-day. I speak of those who have always lived upon plantations. They are children of Nature, and must so be dealt with.

speak of those who have always lived upon plantations. They are children of Nature, and must so be dealt with.

I believe a colony of 50, with a schoolhouse that could be used as a church also, with comfortable cabins and plenty of plain food, would produce from a section of land more cotton, sugar, or grain, than 500 now average, take them as they are now, scattered through the woods or prairies, on small patches of land. If a negro raises a bale of cotton, and takes it to the merchant who gave him a small credit upon a gold basis, the merchant pays only currency prices for the cotton; and, when a balance is struck, the negro is told that the cotton pays only half of his debt. They do not keep any account; they have no idea of values, and know nothing of the conomy of farming.

I have talked with several gentiemen who see these things in the same light. But they have not the capital to take a league, or even a section, of land, and colonize it upon that principle. Dealing with the freedman fairly, there could be no failure to satisfy the laborer and compensate the capitalist. A league of land would cost, say, \$5,000, where it would be convenient to ship by railroad; and buildings, with other outfit, and one year's provisions, say \$3,000 more. Fifty hands would cut the rails and fence in 500 acres, besides patting in a crop of 200 acres of cotton, and raising all the corn and meat required upon the plantation. One hundred bales of cotton, which is a reasonable estimate,—valued at \$7,000, would, after paying all expenses, leave \$5,000, and an increased value of the land of \$5,000 more; and the freedman could be happy in his situation. Such a course would soon change the moral status of Texas; and the thousands who now have no local habitation would be a source of great wealth to this State.

O. M. Vinton.

step, the least fregularity in time, and the agg dash against each other. But how can the dance be stopped? There is but one way,—that is to remove the eggs in the way in which they have been put in place. This operation is by far the more delicate of the two. It is necessary that the dance, by a single motion, exact and unerring, should take hold of the egg, and remove it from the noose. A single false motion of the hand, the least interference with one of the threads, and the general arrangement is suddenly broken, and the whole performance disastrously ended. At last all the eggs are successfully removed; the dancer suddenly stops, and, without seeming in the least dizzied by this dance of twenty-five or thirty minutes, she advances to the spectators with a firm step, and presents them the eggs, which are immediately broken in a fist dish to prove that there is no trick about the performance.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Prairie-Fires-A Narrow Escape for Muskogee — Gen. Sherman — Double Marder — Negre - Rights — Ethnological Correspondence of The Chicago, Tribune.

Muskoger, Creek Nation, Ind. Ter., Oct. 30.—A bill is now pending in the Choctaw Council, prohibiting the sale as a beverage of all iquors, whether medicated or not. It is intended to work the removal of such proprietary medicines—cordials and bitters—as Indians are

PITTSBURG'S BONANZA.

Revolution in the Fuel-Supply of Mills and Foundries.

Piltaburg Critic.

Having been detailed to give the Critic information in regard to the gas-pipe line about being completed to this city, and the probabilities of the gas-wells of Butler County being utilized to supply fuel to the furnaces of Pittsburg, on Wednesday last I started for the front.

At Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mills at Æina, the terminus of the line, I ascertained that it would be finished the next day, and also some particulars in regard to its construction. The line consists of a 6-inch wrought tron pipe, in joints of 16 to 18 feet long, and extends from the Ewait street bridge to the Harvey well, a distance of 19½ miles. The object is to supply fuel to the mills of these two firms and such others as the line may be able to supply. A contract has been made with the two firms at such price as will insure 50 per cent per annum from these two mills alone to the owners of the line, and, at the same time, result in an immense saving in the price of fuel to the mills in question. I was unable to ascertain the cost of the line.

The pipe is laid along the Butler plank-road, through Æina borough, past the mill of Spaug, Chalfant & Co. At this point it leaves the road, and takes a "bee-line" as near as possible for the well, passing up Little Pine Creek, and a good part of the way along the old Kittanning road. Through a 5½-inch pipe the gas rushes from the earth, and bursts into the air in a burning sheet of lurd flame, which, at night, illuminates the entire country. It can be seen from the hills in the vicinity of the city on any dark night, by looking in a northeastern direction. The well is located in a beautiful valley, and the scene at night must be magnificent. A daucing platform has been erected near it, and At Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mills at Ætna, the

dark night, by looking in a northeastern direction. The well is located in a beautiful valley, and the scene at night must be magnificent. A daucing platform has been erected near it, and the lads and lasses of the surrounding country have utilized the light and heat for the past year in many a midnight scene of love and frolic. But finding there are greater sights of this kind beyond, I pass on to view them through Saxonburg to Great Belt City. At this place I meet those that can satisty my craving spirit on the gas question; the gas in all directions from this point is illuminating the sky, while from the northward I hear a sound like the distant roar of Niagara. This, I am informed, is the noise made by the Burns and Delemnter wells, 7 miles distant. These gentlemen inform me they have just completed a series of interesting experiments that have established the use and portability of this volatile substance, and also the immense value of the wells in question, and that they are proceeding to lay pipe to convey it to Pittsburg. They gave me the result of their experiments. Having just completed a new oil pipe to Freeport, which passed the Burns well, they secured a refusal and obtained the services of Prof. Otto Wuth, the distinguished chemist of Pittsburg, James Cuddy, Edq., and other experts, to experiment and ascertain the amount of gas produced, what it consisted of, and what amount could be transported through a given sized pipe.

burg, James Cuddy, Esq., and other experts, to experiment and ascertain the amount of gas produced, what it consisted of, and what amount could be transported through a given sized pipe. First, it was ascertained that the gas was flowing through a 5%-inch easing, the full size of the well, at a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch; attachments were put on, the stream subdivided into six 2-inch pipes in order to control and regulate the same, and it was found that the pressure could be increased indefinitely by shutting off the different branches. With two 2-inch outlets, a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch was reached, which was considered as high as it was safe to go, as the pressure counterbalanced the weight of the casing, and a higher pressure might hurl it from the well. The noise at this pressure was perfectly terrific, and the frightened natives rushed terrified from the scene. The next point was to find the velocity at which it traveled under a certain pressure, and amount lost by from the scene. The next point was to find the velocity at which it traveled under a certain pressure, and amount lost by friction. To determine this it was turned on to the 2-inch pipe leading to Freeport, 15½ miles long, a telegraph line being along the route; operators and time-keepers were at the well, at the first station, 8½ miles distant, and at the terminus. At each place a fire was kindled at the outlet, to determine the moment the gas would reach the point, as, of course, the air in the pipe would precede the gas. Watches having been compared and set by telegraph, the word was given and the gas turn on at a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. In fifteen minutes, precisely, it reached the first distance of 8½ miles, and in eighteen minutes more the second distance of 7½ miles, or a total time of thirty-three minutes for 15½ miles.

This one well, then, according to this certificate, is producing fuel equal to 50,000 bushels of coal per day, or 13,250,000 bushels per annum; which, at 6 cents per bushel, amounts to over \$1.000,000 syear.

Since these experiments were made, another

\$1,000,000 a year.

Since these experiments were made, another well, the Delemater, was struck, which, from the noise made and volume of flame produced, is believed to be much larger. Messrs. Kirk & Dilworth also purchased this one, as their experiments showed that the gas from both could be transported through a 6-inch pipe to Pittsburg; and they now propose to form a stock company and proceed forthwith to put down the line. Think of a 6-inch pipe carrying \$2,000,000 per annum. The Comstock lode will be nothing to it.

Annum. The Comstock lode will be nothing to it.

So much for statistics, and now for my visit to the wells. At Carbon Centre I found the first exhibition. A nipe having been laid from the burning well to this place to supply the Keystone Pipe Company with fuel, a small pipe under the boiler bursts into a roaring fire, which with furnace-door open can scarcely be got small enough to raise the proper steam to drive a monster pump, forcing the oil 15 miles to Freeport, while a standpipe is erected a short distance off to consume the surplus and light the town.

At the Burns well the gas is not on fire, as the well is located in the woods, and it is deemed unsafe to permit it to burn. Through five 2-inch pipes it rushed out into the air with a sound "that shook the sere leaf from the woods as though a storm passed by." It is simply appalling to pass among the labyrinth of pipes that conveys the gas from the well. I leave it as quick as possible, fearing that friction or some careless hand may "touch tt off." Over the hill I reach the Delemater. It is now night, and I witness a scene worth crossing the ocean for. Through two 3'-inch pipes and two 2'-inch pipes, it rushes with terrible noise and swirls into monster columns of flame, lighting up the whole country; but I have seen enough, and language fails me to describe the might picture. It must be seen to be appreciated.

On the morrow I return in time to witness the snecessful test of the Vandergrift line at Graff, Bennett & Co.'s and Shang, Chalfant & Co.'s mills. It burst into the air the full size of the well in thirty-su; minutes from the time it was let on. Within a week both mills will be run-

weil in thirty-six minutes from the time it was let on. Within a week both mills will be runing with this fuel, and a new era will have dawn

A GAME OF CHESS.

They strolled upon the beach so long

He missed the train, belated;
And so they piayed a game of chess
For pastime, while he waited.

It must have been a charming one, For both seemed quite enraptured; She took a Castle and a Knight, While he the white Queen captured.

I cannot tell who lost or won,
Because it is related,
Although the game was only drawn,
The players both were mated.

—Hartford Times.

an increased value of the land of \$5,000 more; and the freedman rould be happy in his situation. Such a course would soon change the moral status of Texas; and the thousands whe now have no local habitation would be a source of great wealth to this State.

An Old Danish War-Galley.

London Temes.

About 25 miles from Bottop, on the bank of the Hamble, which runs out of the Southampton Water, there lie exposed a low spring tides

—Hartford Times.

"Chir Liege."

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph than describes a preparation of cors, known as curi-liege, which is attracting considerable attention in Paris: "Cut in fine sheets, or in strips, and covered on either side with a skin of india-rubber, it wholly loses its friability, while keeping every advantage. Cork thus rested may be wrung out like a dish-cloth, devibed into any shape, and beaten with a mallet, but suffers actually no damage. It is, of course, perfectly water-tight, and the inventor shows

buckets of every size which fold like a hand-kerchief to put away. Some on view have been full of water ever since the opening of the exhibition. But the cuir-liege claims to be also heat-proof, a quality that should make it invaluable for ambulance tents, for awnings, and tropical use. It may be shortly eaid that every purpose served by leather professes to be fulfilled in this new substance, with the further recommendation of feather-lightness and impermeability. Its strength is such that a strap an inch and a half wide has been holding a 1.000 pound weight for the last six weeks. In thicker sheets, veneered with fancy woods, it is suggested as a material for carriage building. Moss elegant boots made of it are shown you as well as portmanteaus and hats. But the advantage of the cuir-liege for soldiers' equipment is that which drew the War Minister's attention. It is claimed that knapsack, straps, belts, cartonchebox, etc., can be lightened by 70 per cent, and at the same time be made water and heat proof, strengthened, and diminished in cost by 24 per cent, at least."

THE HISTORY OF SUICIDE. Where the Act Has Been Encouraged, and Where Frowned upon—Some of the Old Laws and the New in Hela-

tion to Felo-de-Se.

New York Sun.
At the last meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, Mr. R. S. Guernsey's paper on "The Penal Laws Belating to Suicide in Ancient and Modern Times" was read by Dr. Miller. After defining ting differences between the two classes of suicides recognized by the law, the author took up the history of suicide and the laws pearing upon

Times "was read by Dr. Miller. After denning inadifferences between the two classes of suicides recognized by the law, the author took up the history of suicide and the laws bearing upon it in different ages and different countries.

The Mosaic law contains no penalty for felo decate. The first suicides mentioned in the Old Testament were those of Saul and his armor-bearer. Samson's death can hardly be called a suicide. Josephus says that in Judes the body of the man who had taken his own life was not buried till after sunset. In some parts of India suicide was once considered meritorious, but the self-immolation of widows on the funeral pyres of their husbands is no longer permitted. In China suicide is by no means uncommon, and no diagrace attaches to the victim of his own violence, or to his family. In Japan suicides are frequent, and the taking of one's life is often looked upon as meritorious. When an official has failed in the performance of his duty he has the privilege of performing hari-kari, or disomboweling himself, to save him the disgrace of dying by the hand of the executioner. If he avails himself of the privilege his property is saved from forfeiture and his family from dishonor. In some countries the act of suicide is looked upon as heroic, and frequently the sons of the self-murderer are rewarded for the courage of their father with important appointments and promotions. The Stoies, the disciples of Zeno, taught that suicide under certain circumstances was right; that as mon had nothing to fear after death, he was at liberty to take his own life whenever it became irksome to him. Pythagoras held that no man had the right to leave his post without an order from his commander; but other philosophers reasoned that as man's life was his own he could dispose of it as he pleased.

Egesins was said to be so eloquent in praise of death that hundreds who heard him made away with themselves, and suicide became epidemic. Proteeny, alarmed at the spread of the infatuation, ordered Egesins away from Alexan

infatuation, ordered Egesius away from Alexandria, and the people at once came to their senses.

At one time in France poison was furnished to all who could give satisfactory proof that it was better for them to die than to live. A cobbler who had determined to kill himself thought he would do it with celat; so, having prepared his poison, he began a letter which was to be read after his death, and to be taked of throughout the province. He started off with a quotation, and continued, "Thus says Moliere," but, fearing that he had erred in attributing the remark to Moliere, he took down his favorite author and began to read. After an hour's pleasant communion with the great writer he put the poison away and went to work at his last.

The Milesian virgins once became afflicted with the insane notion that they should commit suicide, and many of them obeyed the impulse. A law was passed ordaining that the body of the suicide ahould be dragged maked through the streets, and this effectually dispelled the illusion. Some of the Roman jurisis said that suicide was a felony unless permitted by the Emperor. Under one Emperor the soldiers were set to ditching and making sewers. Mortified at what they looked upon as an ignominy, many of them committed suicide. Under another a soldier attempting suicide was treated as a deserter. Domitian decreed that the suicide of an accused person should estail upon him the dishonor that would have attached to him had his crime been proved.

without the sacred rites. In the time of Louis IX. of France the body of the suicide was subjected to the grossest indignities. It was taken from the bouse through an opening made for that purpose, was horribly mutilated, and buried at night. No mass was allowed for the soul of the dead man, but the charitably disposed were kindly permitted to pray for its repose if they felt inclined.

Mahomet expressly forbids suicide in the Koran, and the crime is extremely rare among Mahommedans.

Koran, and the crime is extremely rare among Mahommedans.

The Roman Catholic, the Greek, and Protestant Episcopal Churches prohibit the reading of the burial service over the body of the suicide, except in the case of one who died while insanc. The statute law of England prohibits it in all cases. At the time of the Reformation in England, the suicide's property was conflected to compensate the State for the loss of a subject, his body was buried at the gross-roads, and a stake was driven. suicide's property was confiscated to compensate the State for the loss of a subject, his body was buried at the cross-roads, and a stake was driven through it to mark the detestation of the law, and to deter others from the crime. This very ancient rule fell into general, if not entire, disuse many years ago, but it was not repealed until the fourth year of George IV.'s reign, and even then, to manifest the horror of the law at the act of suicide, it was ordered that the body, which might be placed in a churchyard, or other consecrated ground, should be buried at night and without the performance of religious rites.

The Indians of South America, when oppressed beyond endurance by their Spanish conquerors, made away with themselves in great numbers. They were checked only by being told that, if they did not desist from the practice, their masters would commit suicids too, and follow them into the next world, where their toils and torments should be increased tenfold. This threat had the desired effect. There is little suicide among the North American Indians. It is only the squaws who kill themselves. They always do this by hanging to a tree, and invariably select the smallest tree that will answer the purpose, believing that in the next world they will be obliged to drag the tree about with them forever.

LOVER'S LANE.

(Arms Caliente, Cat., Oct. 12, 1875.)
His name is Gonzales Vicente,
Her name is Matilde Fire;
They live on this creek Calieste,
And often at evening go
To walk where the cactua-leaf covers
The treeless and shadowiess plains,
And act all the same as those lovers
Who woo in the shadowy lanes.

Last night, as they walked with alow paces, He whispered sweet words in her car; They held their hands tight in embraces. Their lips had approached very near, When, carelessly stepping, she jammed a Big thorn in her foot—which was here—And cried with emotion Cur-v-ramba/A word which men use when they swear.

Though checked, yet his passion was greater For her than for phrases discreet, And I saw him, an hour or so later, Devotedly kneel at her feet. But quickly her case and he damned a Big cactus which grew by his knee, And the word which she heard was Car-r-r-g Instead of a lover's soft plea.

And I thought: It is well for Vicente,
And well for Matilda Piro,
And well that the thorns were more plenty
In lance where fond lover's do go,
It would make them much better acquainte
Would warn him that she is not sainted,
And show her his figures of speech.

—Frank Carpenter in the New York Graphic

RADWAY'S REMEDIES CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minnte

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any a suffer with pain. IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bels, Mumps, Congestion of the Bels, Mumps, Core Throat, Difficult Breathing, Falpitation of the Heart, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarb, Influence, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rhaumatin Cold Chills, Ages Chills.

The application of the Ready Reliaf to the paid and arts where the pain or difficulty exists will add a and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water till habe
minutes, cure Oramos, Sprains, Sour Stormel, Heat
burn, Sick Heatache, Direnta, Dynamary, Chile, wain the Bowels, and all interest provides of RADWATE
Translors should always carry.

READY RELIES with them. A few drops in cateroil
prevent schemes or rains from change of water. It is
botter than French Brandy or Bitter as a stimber

FEVER AND AGUE Forer and Agns cured for fifty cents. There remedial agent in this world that will cure forer as and all other mainshous, bilting, acceler, topout, and other fevers (added by Radway's Pills) see Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bettis. Sold by Druegists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY! Strong and pure rich black; increase of fish and with clear skin and beautiful complexion second itself

DR. RADWAYS SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIE

painful discharges, night sweats, loss of spormard at wastes of the life principle, are within the trustive may of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a firefar will brove to any person using it for either mass is potent power to cure thom.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the value of the patient, daily becoming reduced by the value and decomposition that is certificially proposed, and ceeds in acreeting those wastes, the proposed of the patient, and the patient daily blood, and flight Sarasparillian will and does secure, a carefurciar for when once this remedy commences its vote of patients of the pati

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

DR. RADWAY: I have had ovarian rumer in desoration in "Lettled every rhim; that we had ovarian rumer in desoration in "Lettled every rhim; that was recommended, but not ing helped me. I saw your Recolvent, and insert we had try it; but had no faith in it, because and one had no faith in it, because and one had no faith in it, because of fered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the head of the feet of the head of the heads, over the grain, the head of the housels, over the grain, the head of the housels, over the grain, the head of the housels, over the grain, the head of the head of

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

publishers throughout the United States.

DE. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: Law miniscel by a siduly to the suffering up make a brief statement working of your medicine on myself. For several had been affected with some trouble in the had been affected with some trouble in the had been affected with some trouble in the had in a meat tearthly affecting disease, which was profit of the had all said was a provisite stricking an indicate, and an indicate the stricking of the had been affected by the same stricking and provided by the same stricking the sam

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pill

Sold by draggists.
Read "False and Tr

A MICHAEL SON SONDERS DE LA SECURE

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Mining D Mearly One Hundred Work by the Mi

The Development

The Rich Silver-Discov. tain--- A Lode Fo Length

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Special Correspondence of SUMMER MINING DISTRICT development of this dis-sith marvelous rapidity; ttle of that excitemen new mineral discoveries. unte a majority of the min HAVE GENERALLY H. in California, Nevada,

do and have seen bright sides of min af the mines have phands of the original locat. hands of the original focation to be be but little of the mon to gold and silver the reason of this is that to reach, being high up in range between the Atlan without public conveyance.
If the result of this isolate speculators who destroy of eral wealth of this section ments and fraudulent ; well, in the end, that th long out of reach.
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in the value and permi as I can learn, the dist in the winter-months. ACTIVE WORK however, early last spring of next summer, nearly at work on the ore great deposit of untain. Capitalists is

and Wisconsin are getting tible, and they will be others early next spring. South Mountain, both on ern alopes, the lodes ar south and southeast silv found in close proximity metals are found in the sa metals are found in the sa
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of roads would be and a vast country, not silver and other mineral superity, would be rapid ering the severity of the high mountain-ranges, it that this would be the bestich mining districts on compagne Rivers. The agreement ratified by reded to the United St serve in the southwester with the exception of miles wide on the sout miles wide on the southwester will doubtless be the polito extinguish the Indian While the land in the riv of the country contains

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a partial exception to bons. But the mines on be a partial exception to there, the lodes run up, a highest peaks of the adj. Mountain, on which th located, is at the head of San Juan Vailey, and is ligh. Across the river, Æina, and a lofty peak. Our party named Montest

Atta, and a lofty peak cur party named Monter clouds, apparently to a 16,000 feet. From the mountains the ever far into New Men and Northern Colors great canons, the num form the main river das many hundred feet his vision, in connection with peaks, a scene of natural impossible to describe.

I examined carefully ONE SILVII

on Fall Mountain, which can be and you miles in a direct stand 4 miles. Cased on both sides, a mass of saying \$225 in silver seems to have been in and burned with as to the exact these fasure-veins were differ widely, and there a mineralogists and goold shown that they extend the bowels of the earth, in value as they go down present condition of his belong to the realm of a understand that the own pose to form a new min summit; and that arrang to put up reduction-work Just now there is on Southern Colorado on The nearest points of co of the San Luis Valle June country, are Canon on City is 140 miles from Pass; and Pueblo is abovia Sangre de Christo Peleis & Santa Fe Railroits line from Atchison West Los Animas, 90 le, and is pushing laiter place with a large corporation has been lib joys the good-will of the of the Territory. When to Fueblo, a direct line to Kansas City, and also pected that there will be tween the Atchison, Top Union Pacific Railroads, of Colorado and New are congratulating thems have cheaper rates to the But the extension of Soas not wholly satisfy population of the Gan Ju

a road over the and will not be satisfied country west of the San respects superior to the east of the mountains, what the eagacity of the be quick to appreciate it on their lines so as The old theory, I passes are impassable in and it has come to be a site no insurmountable.

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Twenty Minutes

Ready Relief

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BLOOD PURIFIER

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RTANT LETTER.

sars well known to the the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1576.

Sin: I san induced by a same of the make a brief statement of the same trouble in the bladder and ting disease, which the physician stricture in the ureths, as he is sayed a same trouble and the physician stricture in the ureths, as he is sayed as the same trouble and the physician stricture in the ureths, as he is sayed as the same trouble and the same trained and got so relations. In the same trained and got some of each spous the same of the

ADWAY'S

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cannily costed with sweet game, cleanase, and strengthon. Laborate of all disorders of the Strengthon, of Electric Strength of the Costissness, Indigestion of the Denagements of the Internal Costissness, Indigestion of the Denagements of the Internal Costissness, Indigestion of the Internal Costissness, Indigestion of the Internal Costissness, Indigestion of the Internal Costissness, Indigestical Cost of the Internal Cost of

ADWAYS LIAN RESOLVENT

o Twenty Minutes

ads in Southern Colorado-The San Juan People Want One Running to the Mines.

SAN JUAN.

Mining District.

Mearly One Hundred Stamps to Be at

Work by the Middle of Next

The Rich Silver-Discoveries on Fall Moun-

tain ... A Lode Four Miles in

Length.

School Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
SCHOIT MINING DISTRICT, Col., Oct. 24.—The ferelopment of this district is going forward with marvelous rapidity; and yet there is but mile of that excitement which usually attends in the control of t with pain. Ready Relief new mineral discoveries. The men who consti-BAYE GENERALLY HAD EXPERIENCE FOR EVERY PAIN.

have Generally Rad Experience. In Canfornia, Nevada, and Northern Colorada and have seen both the dark and hight sides of mining life. But few at the mines have passed out of the hands of the original locaters, and thus far there has been but little of that speculation so common to gold and silver discoveries. Perhaps the reason of this is that the district is difficult to reach, being high up in the mountains on the range between the Atlantic and Pacific waters, whoul public conveyances or passable roads. eithout public conveyances or passable roads.

If the result of this isolation is to keep out the peculators who destroy confidence in the min-ral wealth of this section by exaggerated statements and fraudulent transactions, it may be sell, in the end, that the district has been so

long out of reach.

Last year there was a great want of confiden in the value and permanency of the Summit mines. But little work was done; and, so far I can learn, the district was wholly deserted

ACTIVE WORK COMMENCED, however, early last spring; and, by the middle of next summer, nearly 100 stamps will be at work on the ore taken from the great deposit of quartz on South Mountain. Capitalists in New York, Chicago, and Wisconsin are getting in mills as fast as possible, and they will be rapidly followed by others early next spring. New mines are being discovered and located every day. West of cents Mountain, both on the eastern and west-

discovered and located every day. West of Soula Mountain, both on the eastern and western alopes, the lodes are mostly silver, while south and southeast silver and gold lodes are found in close proximity, and frequently both metals are found in the same quartz.

The most extensive silver mines discovered in this section of country this year are on Fall Mountain, on the head-waters of the San Juan River, about 10 miles west of this point. The San Juan is easily reached via a low pass in the range, 4 miles west of here; and, unless there is a more feasible pass further south, this is the very best route for a Wagon and railroad from the San Luis Valley to the great Valley of the San Juan River and its numerous tributaries. Once in the San Juan Valley, the construction of roads would be

LASY AND CHEAP:

Did a vast country, not only rich in gold and silver and other minerals, but in agricultural rapacity, would be rapidly developed. Considering the severity of the climate North, and the high mountain-ranges, it is more than probable list his would be the best railroad-route to the

ring the severity of the climate North, and the igh mountain-ranges, it is more than probable hat this would be the best railroad-route to the himing districts on the Animas and Jinonpagne Rivers. The Ute Indians, in an greement ratified by the last Congress, elded to the United States all of their rest in the southwestern corner of Coloradoceled to the United States all of their re-serve in the southwestern corner of Colorado, with the exception of a strip of country 15 miles wide on the south line, and a strip 20 miles wide on the west, and to a point 10 miles north of the 38th parallel of latitude. The In-dians do not occupy these strips of land; and it will doubtless be the policy of the Government to extinguish the Indian title at no distant day. While the land in the river-valleys is rich, most af the country contains

while the land in the river-valleys is rich, most of the country contains

ABUNDANCE OF MINERALS;
and the productions of the soil, and the fine timber, which is superier to any other I ever saw, will add to the value of the mines, and greatly facilitate the reduction of the cres. In the order of nature, the precious metals are not generally found in favorable locations. But the mines on the San Juan seem to be a partial exception to this rule, though, even there, the lodes ran up, and sometimes over, the impost peaks of the adjacent mountains. Fall there, the lodes run up, and sometimes over, the inghest peaks of the adjacent mountains. Fall Menntain, en which the new discoveries are located, is at the head of a beautiful park in the san Juan Valley, and is probably 11,000 feet high. Across the river, to the southward, Mt. Elina and a lofty peak without a name, which our party named Moutezuma, rise up above the clouds, apparently to an altitude of 15,000 to 15,000 feet. From the summits of these lofty mountains the eye takes in a range far into New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and Northern Colorado. Down in the great canona, the numerous streams which form the main river dash and foam over falls many hundred feet high,—furnishing to the vision, in connection with the abrupt mountainpeaks, a scene of natural grandeur it would be impossible to describe.

A Examined Carefully

SER MOUNTAIN Which LODE

vision, in connection with the abrupt mountainpells, a scene of natural grandeur it would be
impossible to describe.

I examined carefully

ONE SILVEN-LODE

or Fall Mountain, which has been traced for
pearly Imiles in a direct line, and, with the
spurs which run out from the main lode, not
less than 4 miles. Cased in solid quartz walls
on both sides, a mass of quartz 8 feet wide, assping \$225 in silver per ton on the surface,
seems to have been melted into the crevice
and burned with an intense heat.
At to the exact manner in which
three fissure-voins were formed, scientific men
difar widely, and there are many theories among
mineralogists and geologists. Experience has
shown that they extend down a great depth into
the bowels of the carth, and that they increase
in value as they go down; but all the rest, in the
preent condition of human knowledge, must
telong to the realm of scientific speculation. I
understand that the owners of these mines propose to form a new mining district west of the
summit; and that arrangements are being made
to put up reduction-works next season.

Just now there is considerable interest in
konthern Colorado on

THE RAILHOAD QUESTION.

The nearest points of connection for the people
of the San Luis Valley, and of all the San
Juan country, are Canon City and Pueblo. Canon City is 140 miles from Del Norte, via Poncho
Plan; and Pueblo is about the same distance,
via Sangre de Christo Plans. The Atchison, Topela é Santa Fe Railroad has already extended
is line from Atchison and Kansas City to
West Los Animas, 90 miles east of Pueble, and is pushing forward to the
streeplace with a large working force. The
coporation has been liberally managed, and enjoys the good-will of the people of this section
of the Territory. When the work is completed
to Pueblo, a direct line to Chicago will exist, via
Xansas City, and also via Atchison. It is exsected that there will be lively competition between the Atchison, Topeke & Santa Fe and the
Union Facilie Railroad, for the trade and f

In the year 1826, after all eave one of the band of patriots whose signatures are borne on the bedration of Independence and descended to its tenh, and the venerable Carroll alone remand among the living, the Government of the City of New York deputed a committee to the the illustrious survivor and obtain from the illustrious survivor and obtain from the city, a

copy of the Declaration of 1776, graced and authenticated anew with his sign manual. The aged patriot yielded to the request, and affixed with his own hand to the copy of that instrument the grateful, solemn, and pious supplemental declaration which follows:

Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, He has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation, and on my-self in permitting me, under circumstances of mercy. the Development of the Summit

through Jesus Christ our Lord, He has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation, and on my-self in permitting me, under circumstances of mercy, to live to the age of 89 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American independence, and certify by my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the 2d day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the best earthly inheritance their succestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity, and extended to the whole family of man. Charles Carnolle, of Carrollton.

Aug. 2, 1826.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Guy Fawkes and the 5th of No-

Veinber.

For The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Nov. 5.—In some of the Eastern countries, huge piles of stones mark the spots where deeds of prowess and daring have occurred, or where man has been singularly delivered from some great danger. These cairns are constantly increasing in size, as it is the custom for every passing traveler to hurl a stone

upon the heap as he passes.

There are many thrilling events of history that are almost buried beneath a tribute of story, legend, and song; and, as the year rolls round, and the anniversaries come up one by one, we are wont to add our words and thoughts of com-Two hundred and seventy years ago to-day,-

Nov. 5, 1605,—there was suddenly revealed, at almost the very moment of its execution, one of the darkest plots that the world has ever known. James I. of England ascended the throne, made vacant by the death of the illustrious Queen Elizabeth, under circumstances at once peculiar and threatening. Although an avowed Protestant, the devotion of his mother—the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots—to the Roman Catholic party, together with the fair promises which he made, caused the Catholics to hope for some mitigation of the penal laws under which they suf-fered. But they were disappointed in their expec-tations of indulgence from King James; and, as he possessed neither the wisdom nor the worth of "good Queen Bess," he soon became exceedingly odious to the leaders of the Papal

Two Catholic gentlemen of ancient family, named Robert Catesby and Thomas Percy, together with several others, formed a plan by which the King, the Royal family, and the members of Parliament, were to be destroyed at one blow, and the reins of Government to be seized by other hands. In short, they intended to blow up their officials. - not as we do in our day.

blow up their officials,—not as we do in our day, through the press and in speeches, but with bona-fide gunpowder.

They were nearly two years in perfecting their plans. A daring, desperate fellow, named Grudo Fawkes, who had been for many years in the Spanish service, was made the principal executor. The building next to the Parliament House was hired by the conspirators, and taken possession of by Fawkes under the assumed name of Johnson. It was easy of access, and could be entered in the rear by boat from the Thames. The authors of the plot frequently met here and planned their deeds of darkness.

Parliament was to convene on the 7th day of

Thames. The authors of the plot frequently met here and planned their deeds of darkness. Parliament was to convene on the 7th day of February; and, on the 11th of the preceding December, the conspirators began to excavate a mine. Seven men were thus employed for fourteen days. They never appeared in the upper part of the house, where Fawkes kept watch. Before they had completed their arrangements, the meeting of Parliament was postponed until October. The conspirators disbanded for a time, but came together in the spring. This time they hired a vault immediately below the House of Lords, that had just been vacated by a coaldealer. In this they stored thirty-six barrels of gunpowder. They chose dark nights for the operation, for the barrels had to be taken, one at a time, by boat, across the river. We can almost see the disguised figures that, with muffled oars, crossed the Thames in the moonless midnight, and quickly and silently deposited their fatal load; while, through the desorted halls above, rang the echoing cry of the watchman, "All's well."

To make the work of destruction more sure, heavy stones and long bars of iron were put among the barrels; the train was laid; and the whole covered with a great quantity of wood and fagots. They then three open the doors of the vault, to avoid suspicion, and again dispersed. The meeting of Parliament was once more postponed, this time until the 5th of November,—and Fawkes was appointed to fire the mine on that day.

For about two years the secret of the con-

poned,—this time until the 5th of November,—and Fawkos was appointed to fire the mine on that day.

For about two years the secret of the conspiracy had been faithfully kept by more than twenty persons. The unsuspecting King and rulers looked forward to the meeting of Parliament, little dreaming of the fiery destruction that had been planned for them. But, a few days before the time. Lord Monteagle, a Homan Catholic Peer, received from an unknown messenger a letter without date or signature. Glancing at it, and finding that it was anonymous, he passed it to one of the gentlemen with whom he was eiting. It was addressed to "The Right Honorable the Lord Monteagle," and read as follows:

My lorde out of the lovel beare to some of youre fremds, have a care of youers preservacion therefor it would advyse yowe as yowe tender youere lyft to devyse some excuse to shift of youers attendance at this parleament for god and man hathe concurred to punish the wickedness of this tyme, and thinks not slightly of this advertisement but retyre yourself into youre contrie whear yowe may expect the event in safeti for thoughe theare be no apparence of anni stiryet is say they shall receyve a terrille blow this parleament and yet they shall not sele who burts them this councel is good and one yowe no harme for the dangere is passed as soon as yowe have burnt the letter and i hope god will give yowe the grace to make good use of it to whose holy protection i commend yowe.

Circumstances seemingly unimportant brought this letter to the notice of the King, who saw the matter in a more serious light, and caused the building to be searched on the night of Nov.

4. Guido Fawkes was found at the door leading to the vaults. He was all ready to fire the train; matches and touchwood were found in his pockets; and the vessel that was to bear him to the Continent lay at anchor in the Thames.

Brought before the King, Fawkes boldly confected to the most dreadful torture, but not even the rack could extort from him the names of the other conspir

A Herzegovinian Legend.

A correspondent of the London Standard gives the following Herzegovinian legend, which he copied in a convent at Sutiska, and which he learned was regarded as real by the monks:

In the Herzegovinian was a man who celebrated the Jurjewdan (the feast of St. George), and he went away to buy wine that he might pass the day in a festive manner. So he bought 100 okas of wine, put them on his back, and set out homewards. As he was going through the mountains he fell in with a cave, and as the darkness was drawing on he resolved to pass the night there. But behold a miracle! He finds in the cave a Wils. He was a little frightened, and asked her if he might pass the night there. The Wils answered that he might. So he laid down the wine, placed himself by the fire, and asked the Wils what she was doing there. She answered him that she served King Kratjevich Marco. When the Herzegovinian heard of Marco he was glad, and prayed the Wils to open the door of the room in which Marco was. The Wila opened it, and there he perceived first Scharzat (the far-faned war-steed of the King), and then Marco himself, but he

had no more his long beard, and had become blind. Marco asked the Wils what man was there. The Wils answered him that he was a Herzegovinian who had gone out to buy wine for the Jurjewdan. Then said Marco to the Herzegovinian: "Come to me, brother, and give me your hand, that I may feel how people are made now." The Herzegovinian was going, but the Wils whispered him not to do so, for Marco would immediately crush his hand. Then the Herzegovinian, instead of his band, reached him the buttend of his gun. Marco seized it, and instantly broke it into two pieces. On which he said, "Oh, oh, such wretched people are now upon earth!" The Herzegovinian answered him. "By God, O Marco, we thought you were long dead." The hero answered him: "That I am not, my son! But when guns came into the world I retreated to this cave. For I have seen that a gun can conquer the greatest hero, and as long as there is a gun there will be no heroes among the youths. But now! I shall soon go out of this cave to destroy the cursed Turks. The Herzegovinian asked, "When will that be?" Marco answered, "Seest thou this sword which hangs on the wall over me? Not the breadth of two fingers more is wanting till of itself it is entirely drawn out of the scabbard. But once entirely out I will mount Scharaz, and God will give me eyes that I may conquer the Turks and restore our Kingdom." After that he required of him that he should also bring him a cup of his wine, that he might but him a strana (fifty okas) of wine. Marco seized it and drank it off at one draught. Then be asked him if he still had wine. The Herzegovinian said he had, and brought him the second strana. The here did no less than to drink this, too, off at a single draught. Then be asked, "How much wine didst thou have?" The Herzegovinian said to the Wila, she was to give to the Herzegovinian some ducate, that he might buy himself some more wine for the festival, and forbade him by his life to tell anybody anything about it. The Herzegovinian bonght another hundred okas of wine, broug

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

As Depicted by a Texas Postmaster. to the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
PLENTITUDE, Anderson Co., Tex., Oct. 30.—In the Chicago Advance of Sept. 23, under the editorial head, is the following: "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE squarely calls upon the insulted and abused freedmen to defend themselves, to strike or shoot if anybody strikes or shoots them." After presenting appropriate reasons for indorsing you, the paragraph closes thus: "If neither the State nor the General Government protects hem from murder, it is their duty to protec hemselves and their families, even to the taking of life, as it is that of any white man to shoot an attacking burgiar, highway-robber, or mur-

As an old Texan of nearly thirty years, I think I understand the situation better than either of you; and I think, if you understand it, you would not speak as you do. Not but what your position is just, but not expedient. In this ounty there is nearly an equal number of whites nd blacks; in the entire State, the white population largely predominates. I suppose the animus of the Texas mind is a fair index of that of the late Rebel Confederacy. Taking this as a basis, I think, without ample protection from the Government, that policy would be virtually suicide. It was a penal offense by the laws of the Slave States, to teach a negro how to read the Oracles of God; the constitutional liberty of speech and the press was ignored and trampled under foot, in order to keep the negro in abject ignorance, with a dictatorial arrogance characteristic of tyrants aiming to sap the vitals of this nation by setting aside the declaration that "All men have an equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" the negro was reduced beneath the brute, while the laws of God and man were set in deflance by ignoring the marriage-relation, and all those social ites of kindred dear to the human heart (how oft has my heart bled while some old negro, with streaming eyes and sobbing heart, has told me how "Massa took me away from my wife and children long years ago"); the slave was whipped, insulted, maltreated with every ingenuity of cruelty; and even if, perchance, there was a kind-hearted master, the God-dishonoring, soul-destroying laws would not allow him to treat them as humans. As a sample of the freedom of speech guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, the great State of Texas made it a Penitentiary offense "to speak in such a way as to bling African Slavery in disrepute." the Oracles of God; the constitutional liberty

shape in that city, or, in other words, the skeleton will be prepared for being placed in the Albany Museum. The hide was sent for preparation for studing. Prof. Ward, of Rochester, with his assistants, arrived on the ground Tuesday. Prof. Ward proceeded to a blacksmithshop and had a number of peculiar tools made under his own supervision, and procured grapnels, ropes, etc. The labor of removing the skin was commenced Wednesday. The skin-is from to 1 inch thick, and some idea of its weight may obtained when it is stated that it required twelve strong men to lift the box containing it. The skin will have to be reduced one-half in bulk, and will be put over a mankin, by the improved French method, the old German method of stuffing with straw being found impracticable. To properly prepare the skin a large vat will have to be made, in which the skin will be placed over night in a solution of alum and salt. It will be taken out each day and worked down. The operation will require about twe weeks. It is believed that the animal can be placed in the museum during the winter. The skeleton will not be arranged before next august. The eves and a portion of the tendons will be sent to the Albany Medical College and the viscera to Cornell University. The animal was 7 years old. The skin of the giraffe was delivered vesterday, and it is believed that the body will also be recovered.

in an advanced state of pregnancy, and a shocking story is told of a girl at work in a brickyard "looking exceedingly ill," and who to a remark of the manager, "that she did not look up to much this morning," replied, "No more would you if you had had a child during the night."

Mr. Brewer's report shows clearly enough that the trades of which he speaks involve a species of labor which women are not fitted to undertake under compulsion from idl fathers or husbands, and which theyoccasionale pursus at times and under conditions in whichlynch labor must be seriously injurious to the shealth. Nothing short of an absolute legislatir prohibition of female labor in these tradeswill, in fact, meet the complaints.

A HURRICANE.

Its Rayages in St. Vincent and Other of the West Indies.

the improved fire will straw bring from dispersed the skin a large val will have to be made, in which the skin a large val will have to be made, in which the skin and worked down. The operation will represent the massent during the winter. The skineten will so the same dispersed to the strained harden near the photon in the massent during the winter. The skineten will so the same production will so the strained harden for the same that the body will also be recovered.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

SKIH Amother Plan of Settlement.

For the 28ther of 78s Change Primary.

Skinet Amother Plan of Settlement.

For the 28ther of 78s Change Primary.

Laxustoon the all-shooting one over-simply the second integrant of President Grant. Onto have "creded" upon it, and water difficult of toos of gas. Satelmen hare awallowed it, and ventured forth their looses and distingting of the Senators have "cet" on it, and water handled the strained of their production panetring of its Senators have "cet" on it, and water handled the strained of their production panetring cannot can be strained as the strained of their production panetring of the Senators have "cet" on it, and water the strained of their production panetring cannot cannot all strained the strained of their production panetring cannot cannot all strained the strained of the strained of their production panetring cannot cannot be strained to the strained of the strained cannot be strained and cannot be strained and cannot be strained and cannot be strained and cannot cannot be strained and cannot be

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on the Union Facific, and at Deer's Trail, on the Kansas Pacific.

Last year the expenses of herding, &c., amounted to less than \$15,000, but notwithstanding this comparatively small outlay the business is one of great risks. The losses sometimes by theft and death are frightful. The winter of 1871-'2 was very severe, and, averaged at \$20 per head, it is said, amounted to \$100,000. The sum Mr. Hiff has now invested in cattle as capital amounts to nearly \$500,000. In addition he has 160 head of horses and mules, used principally in herding, together with wagons, houses, fences, corrals, mowing-machines, tools, implements, and the large tract of land before mentioned.

MISSISSIPPI

The "True Inwardness" of the Late

fight had better yield minor points than to risk the consequences.

The whites are determined to carry the election, and will carry it whether or no, and it is useless for the blacks to hold out as to minor details. It has come to a point where it is useless for the Republicans to even attempt to carry the election, and their chief concern should be of prevent bloodshed.

This county, and all surrounding counties, counting a large preponderance of negro popula-

This county, and all surrounding counties, contain a large prependerance of negro population, but they are as powerless as so many sneep to assert and maintain their status as voters, without Federal aid right at their back. This county has a colored population of more than two to one—to be exact, 9,829 whites to 29,659 blacks. Yazoo County has 4,834 whites to 12,335 blacks. Warren County has 8,907 whites to 18,662 blacks. And Issaquens County has but 741 whites to 6,145 blacks! Think of a large county with but 741 white men, women, and children! These figures teach the docility and gentleness of the colored race, all white line documents and lies to the contrary notwinstanding. In these heavy negro counties, when all the able-bodied white men were in the army, the blacks never attempted to strike a blow for the highest prize within the reach of human beinge—their own freedom. For all they have borne in slavery and in freedom they have never attempted revenge.

and the excitement consequent thereon can be better imagined than described. At length an expedient was resorted to by a mina throwing a rope round the wire at the lower part and then gradually working it up to the place where the man was still fastened in such a terrible manner. One of the men employed in the fireworks display then, by great courage and skill, pulled himself hand over hand up by the rope, and finally succeeded in getting up to the wire, and, after considerable difficulty, managed to liberate the flying Jove from the ligature by which one foot was fastened to the wire. Having done this, he descended by the rope and got to the ground in safety. This example was speedily followed by Signof Gregorini, to the intense relief of the assembled thousands.

THE INQUISITION CHAMBERS.

A Visit to the Torturing Instruments of Nuremburg.

Correspondence Leuisville Courses Journal,
About a week ago we were in Nuremburg, where we went to see the chambers of the Inquisition. As very few tourists visit these places (for they are not even mentioned in a guide-book published in the city, I thought it might not be amiss to attempt a description. First we were conducted to a small room with the walls completely covered with torturing instruments of every description. This room was used by the regular officers of the State. There was a Spanish cloak—a barrel with the bottom knocked out and a hole in the top large enough for the neck—and above this a wire care for the head. This cloak the drankard was compelled to wear about the sirects, thus representing a bottomiese barrel. The torturing chair has high arms, with the seat, back, and arm-rests covered with iron spikes.

The "True in wardness?" of the Late
Chavass.

Chavass.

Chavass.

Jackson, Miss. Nov. 1.—The whites are properly and the most of them have one or more guas of the latest and most deadly patterns. These arms are all loaded and primed, and at hand. There is a blood meaning in all this. It is the result of the disasters of negro rule, and the determination to carry the election at all harards. And the carry the received with to true to ward about the six-section of the markets and the determination to carry the election at all harards. And the care to be read of the properties of the disasters of negro rule, and the determination to carry the election at all harards. And the care to be read of the properties of the state of the state of the state of the state of the white eloops, and all the read of the properties of the white eloops, the there is an distribution of the properties of the white clubs, to which organizations a majority of the white eloops, have their hands upon their arms, and, if there is a "riot" between the races, the fire-bell is to tag, tag, tag, the whites are to rush to be scene of disturbance the road those who committed a toward the read of the process.

As for the negroes, they are not armed to any considerable extent. A few are, the majority are hot. They know something of the whites are to rush to the scene of disturbance of humanity, to yield a few points in the spine, the properties of the whites elooped these whites and the scene of the whites are to rush to the scene of disturbance of humanity, to yield a few points in the spine, the properties of humanity, to yield a few points in the spine of the properties of humanity, to yield a few points in the spine of the properties. The ward the properties are to rush to the scene of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of humanity, to yield a few points in the spine of the properties o

rock, to a small want. There facing the wall we saw the celebrated "Eiserne Jungfran," an iron figure of a woman about 8 feet high. The figure is divided all the way down from side to side, and the front half, divided again so as to make floers, attached by hinges, at the sides, to the back half. On the inside of these doors are a number of iron spikes 6 to 3 inches long,—one for each eye and twenty-three for varidus parts of the body. To close these doors, when the man was inside, a brace from the wall was necessary. Underneath the figure is a trap-door, through which the corpse was dropped on to a set of knives, which were worked by the water in the canal below. The boues and skulls found there show where the spikes entered.

ted by the picture. No. 757, by Thomas S. Noble, of A broken lute, a soul whose light hath fled, A dried-up stream, a bubble Life's sea hath tossed, A withered flower, spent flame, a friend we've loss,

Solemn and still the room, lit by the fire; A lonely widow sits by her girl's corse; Recalling sundered lives doth give reason. Unleeded what a parent's cares require.

The Produce Markets Generally Slow---Freights Quiet.

Pork and Meats Strong --- Lard Weak ---Wheat Dull and Steady---Corn Easier.

FINANCIAL

Rew York exchange is working sensibly closer. This shows that shipments of grain, provisions, etc., are not keeping up with the maturing indebtedness of the West to the season especially [Western farm products should steadily accumulate there, so that high freights may be avoided and the winter demand may be met from that source. Sales were made early in the day between banks at 25c per \$1,000 discount, but later the price became firm at par. With the very serious advance likely to occur as soon as navigation closes, it is reasonable to expect more active shipments and a return to the rates for exchange ruling for a week or two past. But of this each buyer and banker will form his own opinions and act accordingly. Some of the city bankers report large orders from country correspondents to place funds to their credit in New York. The demand from the same source for discounts and currency keeps balances on their account at about former figures.

The calls from city customers are moderate, and fairly within the means of bankers to supply. Discount rates firm at 10 per cent. The packers have commenced operations, and, therefore, all the banks find totive employment for all the funds they care to loan. On the street there is very little really good paper effering, and rates are nominal at 3,318 per cent.

The bank-clearings to-day were \$4,800,000.

The prospect that the four great Eastern railway lines will pool their estraings and advance the rates of freight largely as soon as navigation closes, continues to be anxiously discussed among bankers and business men. On this impertant subject there is nothing new to report.

new to report.	
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Sterling480	486
Paris	518%
Germany 94%	9536
Switzerland522%	618%
Holland 40%	40%
Beigium	518%
Sweden	2734
Austria	44
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	SCI CO PAGE
Bid.	Asked
United States 6s of %1122%	122%
United States 5-20s of '64	115
United States 5-208 Of Tob	116%
United States 5-20s of '65115%	119%
5-20s of '65-January and July 11834	121
6-20s of '67-January and July	
5-20s of '68-January and July	1211
10-406116 %	117%
United States new 50 of '81	115%
United States currency 66	****
Gold, 114%@115%.	
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.	
Bid.	A sted.
Chicago City 7 2 et. bonds 103 % & int,	

	10-406116%	117
	United States new 5s of 81	1159
	United States currency &	***
	United States ourrency	***
	Gold, 114%@115%.	
	CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.	
		Asted.
	Chicago City 7 2 et. bonds 103% & int,	
	Chicago City 7 ot. sewerage. 103% & int	
	Chicago City 7 & ct. water loan 103% & int	
	Cook County 7 8 ct. bonds, 104% & int	******
		95 & int
	North Chicago 7 2 cent bonds	
	(Lincoln Parks)	96 & int
	BANK STOCKS.	
	Bid.	Asked
	Merchants' National	
	First National Bank	
	Fifth National Bank	
	German National Bank	120
	Corn Exchange National Bank	
	City National Bank	
8	Home National Bank	100
4	National Bank of Illinois	
	Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	1
	Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co 155	160
	Union National Bank	150
	Union Stock-Yard National	
	Hide and Leather Bank	108
	Central National Bank	
	WISCELLANEOUS.	*****

Gold advanced from 115% to 115%, fell off to 115%, and closed at 115%. The rai urrying were 1 and 2 per cent, Loans were also

On railroad bonds, this afternoon, there was great activity, and buoyancy in Pacific issues. Union firsts advanced to 102%, land grants to 98, sinking funds to activity, and buoyancy in Pacific issues. Union firsts advanced to 102½, land grants to 98, sinking funds to 85, and Centrals to 103, an improvement of 1½ to 4 for the day. Michigan Central 7s sold at 100½, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts at 106, Morris & Eases consolidated firsts at 107. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts at 106. Northwestern consolidated gold coupons advanced to 87½ (887½, 100 to supply the wants of Western mills. Broomstell and forthers.

The official statement of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad for the month of September shows an increase of \$67,000 in the net earnings as compared with the same month last year. State bonds were quiet. The failure of J. L. Philips & Co., fur dealers, was reported this afternoon. The firm was embarrassed by extensive real-estate operations, and probably their liabilities are large. State bonds were quies.

State bonds were quies.

lips & Co., fur dealers, was reported this an importance of the first was embarrassed by extensive real-estate operations, and probably their liabilities are large. The Stock Exchange Committee, having in charge the matter of obtaining regular statements of earnings from those corporations whose shares are dealt in on the Stock Exchange, is making progress, and probably before long an official report will be made to the

The Stock Exchange Committee, having in charge the matter of obtaining regular statements of earnings from those corporations whose shares are dealt in on the Stock Exchange, is making progress, and probably before long an official report will be made to the Board.

The stock market was irregular in the early dealings, but, towards noun, became strong, and prices advanced & to 1½ from the lowest point. Partick Mail fell off from 38 to 37½, and rose to 38½. Lake Shore fell off to 60½, and advanced to 60½. Union Pactic rose from 63½ to 63½, reacted to 63½, and recovered to 63. Northwestern common receded from 37½ to 35½. The price afterwards recovered to 37½. Western Union advanced from 75½ to 75, Michigan Central from 61½ to 62½, and Missouri Pacific from 9½ to 10½. Other changes were slight. There was a decided change for the better on the Stock Exchange in the afternoon, and prices advanced in the entire list, the improvement in some cases being rery marked. Union Pacific securities were the chief feature of the market, the stock rising 2½ and the sinking-fund bonds 4, with an unusually large business. The advance was partially due to the publication of Mr. Bartiett's argument before the Supreme Court in favor of the Company. Union Pacific advanced from 62½ to 65, and closed at 65%65%. Lake Shore rose from 60½ to 61½, and closed at 61½. Pacific Mail advanced from 37½ to 39, the latter being the closing price. Northwestern common was more active and firm, and rose from 36½ to 63½, Western Union from 75½ to 78½, Michigan Central from 61½ to 63½, to 63% to 63%. Ohios from 16½ to 63½. Western Union from 75½ to 78½, Michigan Central from 61½ to 63½, to 63% to 63%. Ohios from 16½ to 61½, Erie from 17 to 17½, and Hannibal St. Joseph from 19½ to 20, the closing quotations being generally the highest made. Transactions at the Stock Exchange were 170,000 charses, of which 48,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwestern, 2,600 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central 4,000 Eric Stoudo.

Dry goods imports,

Clearings, \$47,000,000. Sterling quiet, 480@485%	
	NT BONDA.
Coupons, %1122%	
Coupons, 841143	Nam 56 115
Coupons, 65116%	
Coupons, '65, new119	Connons
Coupons, '67121	Component Co. 100
STATE	Currency os
Tennessee, old 48	
Tennessee, new 45	Missouris 101
Virginia, old 381/	COMMON TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF
. STO	
Western Union Tel., 76%	N. J. Central105
Pacific Mail 37%	Rock Island
Adams Express 101	St. Paul 34
Wells-Fargo 78	St. Paul pfa 63
American 571/6	
United States 45	Wabash pfd 7
New York Central 104	Fort Wayne 97
Erie 17%	Terre Haute 5
Erie pfd 35	Terre Haute pfd 19
Hariem	Chicago & Alton 95
Harlem preferred 130	Chicago & Alton pfd,103
Michigan Central 63%	Ohio & Mississippi 16
U. P. stock 65	Indiana Central 5
Lake Shore 61%	Chi., Bur. & Quincy, 112
Illinous Central 91	Hannibal & St. Joe. 20
Clev. & Pittsburg 89%	Del. Lack & West 117
Northwestern 87%	Atlantic & Pac. Tel., 18
Northwestern pfd 51	IT P bonds 100
0 0 0 5 7	C. 2. Donus

2. C., C. &. I 53% | Central Pac. bonds. REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for	recor
Friday, Nov. 5:	7 600
CITY PROPERTY.	
Ogden av, 360 ft s w of Polk st, n w f, 24x100 ft	
with buildings, dated Nov. 4	7,00
ft with buildings, dated Nov. 4	9.0
Bedgwick st, 50 ft n of Black Hawk st, e.f. 25x	1
124 ft with buildings, dated Aug. 26	2,1
Clybourn av, 215 ft s e of Haisted st, n e f, 25x	
Superior st, 100 ft e of North Dearborn st, n f,	4,0
20x100 ft with improvements, dated Sept. 17.	8,0
Lake av, s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 22x124 7-10 ft	
with improvements, dated Oct. 18	11,5
I, Walte ft dated Nov 4	2,5
Inches as above, dated Nov. 4	2.5
	SEC
126 6-10 ft, dated Nov. 5	. 8
Manager of the state of the sta	

Elizabeth at, 120% ft w of Siewart av, n f, 123
x125 ft, dated Nov. 2.

Cottage Grove av, 302 ft s of Forty-fifth st, c f,
24x171 ft, dated Nov. 4.

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the

	BECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS,	
	1875,	1874.	1875.	1874
Flour, bris,	10,948	4,613		9,903
Wheat, bu	116,940	59,860		86,056
Corn, bu	66,233	22,805	, 91,791	52,662
Oats, bu	68,660		68,315	5,625
Rye, bu	5,405	735	3,050	1,036
Barley, bu	30,582	11,050	6,020	21,232
Grass seed, ha.	85,517	46,625	25,160	47,476
Flax seed, ibs	419,523	134,000	217,700	62,500
Broom-corn, he	38,000	141,500	43,757	43,750
Cured mests, he		123,600	1,505,256	767,874
Beef, brls	552	990	194	543
Pork, bris		50	350	1,851
Lard, 108,	22,000	20,900;	383,457	268,508
Tallow, Ibs	12,182	54,638	26,800	60,900
Butter, Be	90,110	46,787	118,363	21,120
Dressed hogs	12	76		********
Live hogs, No	19,100	15,576	6,943	12,217
Cuttle, No	4,059	4,385	1,310	1,336
Sheep, No	800	1,063	209	531
Hidea, De	228,930	134,373	176,394	99,365
Highwines, bris	170	334	203	408
Wool, Ibs	201,705	45,830	60,440	134,910
Potatoes, bu	9,990	10,009	1,435	4,457
Lumber, No. ft.	3,890,000 1	,050,000	3,492,559	2,167,348
Shingles, No	3,055,000	295,000	1,264,500	831,500
Lath, No	80,000		82,500	151,850
Salt, bris	2,235		3,213	1,746
Poultry, fbs	1,854	11,702		
Poultry, coops.	181	371		
Game, pkgs	211	394		
Eggs, pkgs	796	975	474	145
Cheese, bxs	2,891	849	478	788
Dried fruits, The	93,561	55.887	6,820	
Gr'n appl's, bris	9,381	8,989	1,806	727
Hay, tons	310	90	145	40

The last eight items are reported by Cowles & Dunk ley; the rest by the Secretary of the Board of Trade Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city con-

sumption, 1,010 bu wheat, 2,882 bu corn, 1,279 bu cats, 2,000 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Friday morning: 1 car rejected winter wheat, 16 cars No. 1 spring, 141 cars No. 2 do, 92 cars No. 3 do, 66 cars no grade do (310 wheat); 37 cars high-mixed corn, 72 cars and 11,690 bu No. 2 do, 18 cars and 6,000 bu rejected do, 7 cars no grade do (134 corn); 8 cars white oats, 37 cars and 15,500 bu No. 2 do, 10 cars and 5,000 bu rejected do (55 oats); 11 cars and 1,650 and 5,000 bu rejected do (so ossa); 11 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 rye, 3 cars and 150 bu rejected do; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 9 cars No. 3 do, 1 car no grade do. Total (530 cars), 242,000 bu. Inspected out: 205,568 bu wheat, 105,075 bu corn, 10,908 bu oata, 4,565 bu rye, 14,029 bu The leading produce markets were again slow yes-

The leading produce markets were again slow yesterday, except in provisions, being even less active than on the previous day. Breadstuffs generally were dull, there being an unusual absence of demand, and the shipping movement was almost stagnant. The uneasy feeling about freights, to which we alluded yesterday, is one cause of the dullness in trade, making speculative buyers hold off in hope of a further decline, while there is not much temptation to buy for shipment, as the East is already well supplied, and wheat is dragging there in consequence. There is generally a period of dulless in the markets near the close of lake navigation, but it seldom comes thus ear-

wheat is dragging there in consequence. There is generally a period of duliess in the markets near the close of lake navigation, but it seldom comes thus early in the year. The finer weather was widely accepted as an augury of increased receipts, as a good many of the farmers have got through with the work of full plowing, and will be able to turn their attention to the marketing of grain if the condition of the country roads will permit it. This is another reason for the present independent attitude of buyers.

Dry goods were quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. The demand for groceries was only fair, and the tone of the market was more favorable to buyers. C sugars were off an %c, with which exception there were no appreciable changes. In the butter and cheese markets there was an easy feeling, but no quotable decline. Dried fruits were moving with rather more freedom, and were generally firm. Fish were unchanged. The markets for coal, wood, leather, and bagging presented no new features. Dealers in oils were having a moderate call for the leading lines, and were filling orders at about former quotations. The tea market still shows a want of vitality, and prices favor the buyer.

Fair activity was reported by the retailers of lumber.

favor the buyer.

Fair activity was reported by the retailers of lumber.

Fair activity was reported by the retailers of lumber. corn continues active, but easy, under liberal receipts of inferior corn. Hops were quiet and steady. Hay was dull and weak at a decline, under liberal offerings of both pressed and loose prairie. The seed market was steady, timothy being moderately active, though weak, except prime to choice seed. Green fruits met with a fair local and outside inquiry, choice varieties ruling steady at the prices previously given. Poultry was slow and easy, and game in demand and firm.

was slow and easy, and game in demand and firm.

THE NEW CORN.

A commission merchant in this city has just returned from a tour through Illinois, during which he critically examined the condition of the new corn crop, and obtained all the information possible in regard to it. The following are his conclusions;

Farmers have commenced gathering the new crop of corn, and there is a general disappointment as to the yield, it being found that the crop has been injured to a much greater extent than was at first supposed, while the quality has been found far inferior even to that produced last year; it seems to be light and "chaffy": produced last year; it seems to be light and "chaffy"; there are some exceptions, but this as a rule will be found correct throughout the corn-growing sections of

Illinois and Iowa.

First—In gathering the new corn it has been found that it takes six rows of corn to fill a common wagon-box with ears, when it was expected that it would take

box with ears, when it was expected that it would take but four.

Second—When the wagon-box load is weighed it is found to average about 26 to 27 bu, while the crop of 1872 averaged 31 to 32 bu to the load.

Third—When the corn is shelled it is found that a bushel of ears does not, on an average, produce within 5 to 7 ha as much shelled corn as the crop of 1872.

bushel of ears does not, on an average, produce within 5 to 7 hs as much shelled corn as the crop of 1872.

LUMBER PROSPECTS FOR 1875-'6.

It is stated that several East-Shore lumbermen are actually going to reduce their cut of logs this winter, and the opinion is expressed that the total cut, on this lake at least, will be smaller than in recent years. Such reports are always circulated at this time, apparently for no other purpose than to incite everybody to log to their full capacity; at any rate that has always been the result. But this fall the report is fortided by the statement that many lumbermen, who have suffered, in common with all, from the effects of over-production, are unable to obtain money this season with which to conduct their logging operations, because the securities offered are not considered adequate by the banks. Some well-to-do manufacturers state positively that they shall reduce their cut materially, and one instance is cited where an experienced manufacturer of Grand Haven has decided not to cut a log, and will not run his mill next season unless there should be an opportunity to saw lumber for others. Probably there are other lumbermen who will do little, if any, more.

But, notwithstanding all these reports, there will undoubtedly be a fair average crop next season. As are other lumbermen who will do little, if any, more.

But, notwithstanding all these reports, there will undoubtedly be a fair average crop next season. As stated in The Tanguara a few weeks ago, some dealers intend to put in a larger crop this winter than last, though some of these parties will select logs suitable for a class of lumber that does not properly enter into competition with the ordinary grades. Advices from Saginaw indicate the usual preparations for logging in that district, and probably the usual amount of work will be done in the vicinity of the Straits and other comparatively new lumber ports. The Lake Superior region, which is just coming into notice, may increase her production; and nobody knows how many new camps and mills will be started along the railroads, which are branching out all through the pineries. Since the construction of these new roads, mills have been exected at almost every station, and they alone have

duction, and will competent parties to campaign in the wo extensive as they we of 1876 will not great the Secretary of lishes the following and grain at the por Detroit, Cleveland,	continue to that the pre- cods are, in the last year that year the Buffal statement to of Chico	o. It is esperations for the aggress, and that of EADSTUFFS. O Board of of the received	timated by the winter the winter the log crop 1875. Trade publication flour the log crop 1875.
in the years indicate Articles. Flour, bris	1873. 4,043,588	1874.	1873. 3,997,17
Wheat, bu	50,883,718 32,363,729 14,043,402 1,926,681 800,194	62,915,031 44,575,573 17,676,021 3,748,608 961,170	50,657,76 40,4:1,79 25,520,61 7,601,33 .1,301,99
-4		200 00- 004	7

flour and grain from the por kee, Toledo, and Duluth, by i	ts of Chicag	o, Milwau-	a y
1 to Oct. 30, in the years indic Articles. 1875. Flour. bris. 4,141,741	1874.	1873. 4,196,584	e F
Wheat, bu 45,895,706 Corn. bu 30,411,430	55,821,025 37,304,409	47,226,941 41,200,938	•
Oosts, bu. 11,972,306 Barley, bu 2,461,619 Rye, bu 320,632	13,429,511 2,238,405 599,624	18,538,258 3,353,516 1,018,723	8
Total grain by 91.052.693		114,217,376	"

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and in

Were 100 bris at 9c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and irregular. Old and well known brands were firmly held at previous prices, but others were easier. Local dealers did most of the buying, shippers holding off. Sales were reported of 450 bris winters at \$5.00@.750, the inside for unsound; 1,430 bris spring extress at \$5.50@6.62%; 100 bris spring superfines at \$4.00; and 50 bris rye four on private terms. Total, 2,089 bris. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice winter extress, \$7.00@8.00; common to good do, \$5.75@6.75; choice spring extress, \$5.50@6.00; fair do, shipping grades, \$5.00@5.00; Minnesota, \$6.00@7.00; patent springs, \$5.75@4.50; spring superfines, \$3.75@4.50; rye flour, \$4.15@4.40; new buckwheat do, \$5.50@7.00.

BRAN—Was active and firm at the recent decline. Sales were 130 tons at \$12.50@13.00 on track and free on board cars.

Brank—Was active and firm at the recent decline. Sales were 130 tons at \$12.50@13.00 on track and free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at \$13.00@16.00 free on board cars—the inside for coarse.

Oons-Meat—Sales were 20 tons at \$13.00@16.00 free on board.

Oons-Meat—Sales were 20 tons coarse at \$20.50 free on board.

WHEAT—Was yery quiet and very steady, sveraging a shade above the lowest prices the preceding day. The market was decidedly dull during the greater part of the session, as much as ten minutes elapsing sometimes between two consecutive transactions. There were very few buying orders for cash lots, and apparently none for future delivery. Liverpool being easier, and New York lower to sal, but inactive with steady holders. The absence of demand did not, however, produce weakness. Holders were loath to sall at a further decline, as many of them thought has allowed varrants strength, and most of them looked at the sallow of the coline, as many of them thought has allowed varrants strength, sand most of them looked at the sallow of the coline, as many of them thought has allowed varrants strength, and most of them looked at the coline of the coline, as many of them thought has allowed varrants strength, and most of them looked at the coline of the coli

ever, produce weakness, housers were loan to and at a further decline, as many of them thought as callook warrants strength, and most of them looked upper an upward turn as at least equality probable as superior there movement downwards. The news for superior the expectation that Great Britain will need to his year from the United States. It now appears probable that Russia will have comparatively little wheat to spare for export, and, if this be the case, every bushel of our surplus will be wanted abroad, though there may not be an active demand for it till next spring, as the English granaries are well filled at present. Hence, if this news be substantiated, there will probably be a good deal of quiet holding over in the West for a prospective profit when lake navigation is resumed in May next. Buying for this purpose does not usually become marked till after the holdiday, and if the rule of past years be a guide to the present we may expect that the market will be dull for a couple of months yet, unless excited by another half corner. The price during those two mouths will largely depend upon the volume of receipts. They are now rather iberal (260,000 bu yesterday, here and in Milwaukee), and are expected to increase if we have a steady spell of good weather. The lower grades were in moderate shipping demand yesterday, at a slightly easier range, except in houses where they were wanted to complete cargoes. Solier the month opened at \$1.07%, and are expected to \$1.07%, fell back to \$1.07%, and are again to \$1.07%, closing at \$1.07%. Cash No. 2 spring and seller Jaccary at \$1.08% (30.00 to \$0.07%, \$1.00 to \$0.00 to \$0.00

\$1.073/361.07%; 24,400 bu No. 3 do at 22@333/c; 800 bu do (N. W.) at 35c; 25,000 bu rejected do at 80@93/c; and 12,000 bu do (A. D. & Co.) at 81c. Total, 133,400 bu at 81.15%(8.1.16 for No. 1; \$1.10 for No. 2; and \$1.400 bu at \$1.15%(8.1.16 for No. 1; \$1.10 for No. 2; and \$1.106 killing %c from the lowest prices of Thursday, while options were 3/c lower. Liverpool was quoted easier, and New York quiet, while our receipts were rather light, and exoseded by the shipments. The market opened quite week, under the receipt of several orders to sell for future delivery, but ruled firm afterwards, with a fair inquiry for shipment. The market was weighted down yesterday and the day previous by the fear that there will be little more of the old wanted for shipment, buyers wishing to wait for the new; so that, sithough it is admitted that the old corn is pretty well closed up in the country, it is feared that there is enough on hand to make the market heavy, before midwinter. Seller the month opened at 59%c, sold at 50%c, and sdvanced to 50%c, closing at 47%c. Seller the year sold at 43%(847%c, closing at 47%c. Seller february sold at 43%(a 47%c, closing at 47%c. Seller february sold at 43%c; and seller May at 43%(846c, Cash No. 2 closed at 53%c, and high-mixed at 53c. Cash sales were reported of 41.800 bu high-mixed at 53c. Cash sales were reported of 41.800 bu high-mixed at 53c. Cash sales were reported of 41.800 bu high-mixed at 53c. Cash sales were reported of 41.800 bu high-mixed at 53c. Cash sales were smaller, and seller May at 43%(846c, Cash No. 2 closed at 53%c, and high-mixed at 53c. Cash sales were reported of 41.800 bu high-mixed at 53c. Cash sales were reported of 41.800 bu high-mixed at 53c. Cash sales were reported of 41.800 bu high-mixed at 53c. Cash sales were smaller, and were exceeded by the shipments, and there was a good demand years and a seller the more simple seller the more second to the study of the sales were being at the same price. Both deals were being closed up, some for this month by changi

even at the reduction. The stock in store is large compared to that of last year, and there is no demand for the stuff except from consumers, whose wants appear to be moderate. Sales were made of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 65:265 ye, and 400 bu rejected at 61c, and 400 bu by sample at 65:265 ye, and 400 bu rejected at 61c, and 400 bu by sample at 65:265 ye, and 400 bu rejected at 61c, and 400 bu by sample at 65:265 ye, and 400 bu rejected at 61c, and 400 bu by sample at 65:265 ye, and 400 bu rejected at 61c, and 400 bu by sample at 65:265 ye, and advancing 1 ye, then falling back to the opening price. The advance was due principally to the exertions of the bulls, who falled to sustain the market after they got it up, as the advance called out free sellers and caused buyers to hold back. Seller the month opened at 84 ye, rose to 86c, fell to the opening figure, and closed at 83 ye, 88-lier December sold at 84 ye, rose to 86c, fell to the opening figure, and closed at 83 ye, 88-lier December sold at 84 ye, early, and closed at 83 ye, 88-lier December sold at 84 ye, early, and closed at 85 ye, 88-lier December sold at 84 ye, early, and closed at 85 ye, 88-lier December sold at 84 ye, early, and closed at 85 ye, and 62-35 for freen do in Northwestern, and at 380 for rejected. Samples were quiet. Cash sales were reported of 21,000 bu No. 2 at 85 ye 85c; 4.00 bu No. 2 at 85 ye 85c; 4.00 bu no. 2 at 85 ye 85c; 4.00 bu no. 2 at 85 ye 100 yes 100 years 100 yea

rmer for the longer options, closing at \$19.35; eller the ear, \$19.40 for January, and \$19.4 (@19.6 b for Pi bruary, takes: 1,750 bris at \$19.75 seller Novemb tr; \$19.3 58eller the year; \$19.40 seller January; \$19.4 5@19.1 0 seller

er the year; \$19,40 seller January; \$19, 20,419,10 seller February.

Lard was inactive and nominal at \$12,356 (2,37% seller November, and \$12,12% \$612,15 seller the year.

Wheat was quiet early and more active towards the closes, and a shade firmer than ou 'Change. Seller November closed at \$1,07% and seller December at \$1.07% al.07%. Seller the year closed at \$1.07%. No. 2 red winter sold at \$1.03.

Corn was quiet and a shade better, selling at 55 % \$60 year, closed at \$47.6.

Out were quiet at \$20.60 seller the month. Seller the year closed at \$47.60. ear closed at 474c.
Oats were quiet at 30%c seller November and the cear, and 31c seller December.
Barley was quiet, closing at 84%c for November and 31c for December.
A charter was made for 35,000 bu wheat to Buffalo a private terms, and one for 22,000 bu corn to same:

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.22@2.24.

BROOM CORN—Was active and steady, except the lower grades, which are easy under liberal receipts; from the Southwest. Eastern and Western manufacturers are buying, but it is thought that few are stocking up heavily, but are manufacturing the common brooms, the trade in which is said to be excellent. Quotations: Choice old hurl brush, 10@11c; choice medium, 7@7%c; good medium brush, 6@6%c; fair inside and covers, 5@6c; inferior, 4@4%c; crooked, 3%@6c.

choice grades it is not probable that materially lower prices will be established, but the tendency in the poorer sorts, at the moment, is downward. As yet the accumulations are not so great as to cause alarm, but they are sufficient to make holders a little uneasy in regard to the near future. We still quote: Choice to fance vallow \$2000.

(aloge; extra C, 3%(310c; C No. 2, 9%c; yellow C No. 1, 9%c; choice brown, 9694c; fair to prime do, 8%(3%c; choice molasses sugar, 9694c; common do, 7%(48%c; choice molasses sugar, 9694c; common to good do, 7%(68%c; clasmond drips, \$1.0561_10; silver drips, extra fine, 5066c; good sugar-house sirup, 9695c; extra do, 5866c; New Orleans molasses, choice old, 55%7c; doprime, 6865c; de common to good, 50%55c; Poto Rico molasses, 50%55c; common molasses, 38%42c; blackstrap, 30%32c; common molasses, 38%42c; blackstrap, 30%32c; common molasses, 38%2.5% (alogica; cassia, 30%32c; pepper, 20%%21; nutmags, \$1.25%1_30; Calcutta ginger, 15%416%c; untmags, \$1.25%1_30; Calcutta ginger, 15%416%c; untmags, \$1.25%1_30; Calcutta ginger, 15%616%c; untmags, \$1.

STARCH—Excessor, same, \$3,00,007c; do, gloss, 79, 60c; do corn, 7694c.

HAY—Was dull and weak, prairie being lower under large offerings, for which there was only a light in-quiry, as the retail trade is principally supplied by neighboring farmers. No. 1 timothy, \$15,00,615.50; No. 20, \$13,00; mixed do, \$12,00,612.80; upland prairie, \$10,50,611.00; No. 1 prairie, \$3,00,68.50; alongh, \$7,50,63.00

large offerings, for which there was only a light inquiry, as the retail trade is principally aupplied by
neighboring farmers, lot. Himothy, \$15,006,15,50;
No. 2 do, \$13,00; mixed do, \$12,006,1250; upland prairie, \$10.506,911.00; No. 1 prairie, \$5,006,850; alough,
\$1,005,001.100; No. 1 prairie, \$5,006,850; alough,
\$2,005,001.00; No. 2 prairie, \$5,006,850; alough,
\$2,005,001.00; No. 2 prairie, \$2,006,850; alough,
\$2,005,001.00; No. 2 prairie, \$2,005,000.00; No. 2 prairie, \$2,005

maple at \$7.50 for the former and \$5.50 for the latter. WOOL.—Western manufacturers were buying small lot; otherwise there was nothing doing. The marks is firm, in sympathy with Boston, where the demand continues active at unchanged prices: Tab-washed, prime, 50;450c; do poor to good, 44;450c; washed feece, fine, 35;450c; to medium, 10;445c; do coarse, 35;450c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25;257c; do medium, 31;45;35c; do pourse, 25;25,5c.

LUMBER.

Only one or two cargos: were at the docks yesterday, and they were quickly sold at the recent advance. The mirror decided neminally firm at \$8.50 for piece stuff,

and \$0.00@12.00 for common to medium strips and boards. A small floot is expected to arrive soon. Saies: Cargo solar Kilderhouse, from Tawas, 200 m 2x12 and 3x12, and timber, 20 ft and over, at \$11.00; 221 m short joints and scantling at \$8.50, Sold by R. K. Blekford & Co.

The demand at the yards continues setive, and common qualities are firm at the prices given below:

First and second clear. \$22,00@45,00
Third clear, 1 inch. \$3.00@45,00

Third clear, thick.
Clear stooring, first and second, rough...
Clear stooring, first and second.
First common siding.
Frooring, first common, dressed.

LIVE	STOCK.		
CH	UCAGO.		
Receipts-	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
M onday		9,591	109
Tu esday	4,062	16,298	2,020
We inesday	5,098	20,373	1,904
Tht reday		19,190	899
Frid ay	1,900	16,500	2,250
1 'otal	18.846	81,860	7,182
Same time last week	19,749	61,223	6,751
Week before last	21,916	78,733	8,328
Monday*	1,015	2,889	4
Tuesday	869	3,114	376
Wednescay	2,092	2,703	92
Thursday	1.310	6,943	209

parted with their cattle at 10@15c off. There was a sale of choice 1,436-lb steers at \$6,12%, and a few good

1	to prime droves were taken at \$4.50@5.25,	
1	rating prices were \$2.50@3.25 for stockers and	feeders,
ľ	and \$2.75@3,50 for Texas cattle.	
ï	CATTLE SALES.	
١	Marine Same and American Same	Price.
	16 choice steers	\$8,1236
	69 good steers	4.65
	70 good steers	4.65
	55 good steers	4.50
	32 good steers	4.50
	16 good steers	4.50
	36 good steers	4.95
	1d good steers	4.25
	100 Colorado cattle	4.20
	48 medium cattle	4,1236
	18 heifers 978	3.75
	10 feeders	3,80
	43 feeders	3,85
	11 feeders	3,60
	-68 feeders	3,80
	'9 stockers	3,45
	1 2 stockers 983	3.40
	9 stockers 956	3.1256
	1.0 stockers 850	3.00
	1.3 stockers 940	3,40
	1.9 cows	3,25
	153 cows 852	2.75
	122 cows 900	3,00
	19 cows	2,90
	21 cows	2.75
	15 cows 820	2.63
	14 cows 859	2.50
	15 cows 854	2.50
	32 Texas cattle 852	3.15
	14 Texas cattle 760	3,30
	10 Texas cattle 958	3.50
	38 Cherokee cattle 710	2.55
	12 Cherokee cattle 8:0	3.25
	HOGS-It was a lively day in this branch	of the
	r tarket, and a highly satisfactory one to se	llers, as
	th ey were enabled to dispose of their hogs imp	nediate-
	w up on amiral and at a propagnood advance	

sotations of the preceding day. About a dozen of qi lotations of the precening day. About a utomic ut the local packing firms were engaged, and, as the total of their wants very materially exceeded the supply, it were an easy matter for holders to advance prices, which they did to the extent of 15@20c. By noom misst of the offerings had been taken, and long before the close of business hours the pons were empty. Sales were at \$7.15@3.25—the bulk at \$7.40@7.70.

the close of business hours the pans were empty. Sales were at \$1.15(8.25—the bulk at \$7.40(3).70.

No. At. Price. No. At. Price. No. At. Price. 27.299 \$3.25 92.302 \$1.50 63.250 \$7.45 91.300 8.05 53.263 7.50 66.214 7.45 44.311 8.12½ 22.264 7.50 50.191 7.45 44.295 7.80 122.293 7.50 63.277 7.45 53.284 7.70 25.299 7.50 65.236 7.45 106.284 7.70 25.299 7.50 65.236 7.45 106.284 7.75 115.230 7.70 46.273 7.50 49.191 7.45 63.284 7.70 25.299 7.50 65.236 7.45 106.284 7.75 15.5 250 7.70 46.273 7.50 10.24 7.40 62.293 7.50 64.270 7.70 25.299 7.50 65.236 7.45 106.287 7.75 65.3.265 7.70 52.275 7.75 71.224 7.40 62.293 7.60 64.270 7.70 59.231 7.49 67.286 7.65 53.280 7.70 25.290 7.60 64.270 7.70 125.290 7.40 62.293 7.60 66.212 7.45 172.233 7.40 62.293 7.60 66.212 7.45 172.233 7.40 62.293 7.60 62.212 7.45 172.233 7.40 62.293 7.60 62.212 7.45 172.233 7.40 64.316 7.60 64.217 7.50 122.234 7.40 64.316 7.50 65.250 7.60 64.316 7.50 65.250 7.60 64.316 7.50 65.250 7.60 64.316 7.50 65.250 7.60 65.236 7.50 65.235 7.40 65.217 7.50 66.212 7.50 7.50 65.235 7.40 65.217 7.50 66.212 7.50 7.50 65.235 7.40 65.217 7.50 66.212 7.50 7.50 65.235 7.40 65.217 7.50 66.212 7.50 7.50 65.235 7.40 65.217 7.50 66.212 7.50 7.50 122.334 7.50 66.212 7.50 7.50 65.250 7.50 65.

\$4.75.

EAST LIBERTY:

Special Distance to The Chicago Tribune.
CENTRAL: STOCK-YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 5.

CENTRAL: STOCK-YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 5.

CATTLE-Excepts for the week ending Nov. 4 6,664
head, or 240 cars of through stock, and 192 for yard
sales, against 7,55 head the week before; run fair and
selling duil at the following prices: Prime to extra,
1,400 to 1,500, \$1,006,650; fair to good, 1,100 to 1,300,
\$4,50@5.75; common, 900 to 1,000, \$3.756,452; stockers, \$3,00@4.00; bulls, stags, and cows, \$2,00@4.00;
sales for the week were 2,631 head, against 3,183 week
before.

sales for the week were 2,651 head, against 3,189 week before.

Hoos-Beceipts were 17,050 head, against 22,935 the week before; run light, with a fair demand; Philadelphias, 33,0003-25; Yorkers, \$7,5067-70; grassers, \$2,5967-00; rorghs, \$3,0004-50.

Su EEF-Receipis, 10,000 head, against 12,300 the week before; run light, and consequently market 1/c better; extra, 95 to 100 head, \$5,0008-20; good, 80 to 90 hes, at \$4,5004-75; fair, 15 to 80 he, \$4,0004-25; common, 70 to 75 lbs, at \$3,5063-75; lambs, \$4,25@\$\$5,50.

NEW YORK.

common, 70 to 75 hs, at \$3.26@3.75; lambs, \$4.25@\$3.50.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Bereves—Receipts, 1,550, making 5,470 for the four days, against 4,310 at the same time last week. Good Cattle were scarce. Holders of the best droves were able to close out at former prices. There was an oversup ply of Texans and common natives. The trade was generally dull and unsatisfactory, with a tendency in prices rather downward. Ordinary to strictly prime native steers, 96.12%c; a few extra at 12 %@13e; dry cows, rough stags, etc., 7%@8.36c; ordinary to good Texas and Cherokee cattle, 7% @8.36c.

SHIEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,100, making 19.730 for the four days, against 13,360 at the same time last week. Market dull; lambs fell off %c; poor to prime sheep, 4%,@65/c; poor to p inne lambs, 5%/@74/c, with some of the best at 7%c.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,900, making 16,580 for the four days, against 18,150 at the same time last week. None offered alive.

ALBANY.

ALBANY.

**Abrany. N. Y., Nov. 5.—Breven:—Receipts, 354 cars, 30 short of last week. The ruling prices of last week inaugurated the market this week, but the business was so show that receivers gradually weakened, and lower prices subsequently ruled on medium and lower grades; the sales sum up ruli as many head as were disposed of last week, and the decline is unimportant, Serrer and Laxues—In value have undergone no change; receipts, 56 cars, 7 more than last week; the Eastern demand has been small, but the New York and local have made up the deficiency; sheep, 4@5%c; lambs, 5%/87c.

BUFFALO.

lambs, 5%(87c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—CATTLE—Eccelpts, 983; total for week, 9,189; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments.

SHEEF AND LANSE—Becelpts, 800; total for the week, 31,200; no market and no transactions; resh

\$7.80@3.00

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Nov. 5.—Hoos—Active and higher;
Yorkers, \$3.75@1.20; packing, \$7.00@7.37%; butoners',
\$7.00@7.50.

Carrix—Quiet and unchanged; good to choice natives, \$3.00@4.50; medium to fair, \$3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.15.64.30; good to choice Texans, \$3.50@4.12%; medium to fair, \$2.75@3.23; common, \$2.40@2.85.

CINCINNATI.

mon, \$2.40@2.65.

CINCINNATI. Nov. 5.—Hous—Active and firm; common light, \$5.90@7.10; good light and packing, \$1.15@7.30; good butchers', \$7.40@7.50; receipts, 3,34; shipments, 745.

WHISKY—Steady; fair demand; \$1.13. TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS

FOREIGN MARKETS.
Special Discatch to The Cheese Pribure.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s 6d;

ORAIN—Wheel—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s; spring, No. 1, 96 d; No. 2, 9s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 10d; ciub, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s 4d. Corn—No. 1, 31s 6d; No. 2, 31s 3d. PROVISIONS—PORK, 85s. Lard, 60s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—2 p. m.—Grain—Wheel—White, No. 1, 10s 11d; No. 2, 10s.

PORK—34s PORK—944.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—BREADFTUFFS—Steady, Wheat

Beceipts for three days 49,000 quarters, including 35,070 quarters American.

| Provisions—Pork 64s. Bacon—Short clear middles,

mount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of Pngland on balance to-day was £13,000.

MONEY—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3%, being % below the Bank of England rate,

CONSOLS-Money, 94 1-16; account, 94 3-16, UNITED STATES BONDS-653, 103%; '67s, 103%; 10-40s, 104%; new 5s, 103%. AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS—New York Central, 93; trie, 13%; preferred, 32. Tallow—51s 6dq51s 9d.

CALCUTTA LINSRED - 518@518 34. LINSRED OIL - 248 9d. Common Resin—54 d.
Paris, Nov. 5.—Renies—65f 661/6.
Prankfort, Nov. 5.—United States Bonds—Now

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Wool quiet; res dy fine fleeces in light supply; prices firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 45646c; medium, 50652c; coarse, 40649c; New York, Michigan, Indians, and Western fine, 41643c; medium-49630c; coarse, 40349c; combing, washed, 58662c; combing, unwashed, 42%c; fine, unwashed, 50631c; coarse, and medium, unwashed, 34637c; tu'b-washed, 49655c; extra and merino pulled, 37641c.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New York, Nov. 5.—The package trade in domestic goods continued light, and jobbing and importing branches were quiet. Cotton goods were a saady at unchanged prices, and cotton finnels were in good demand. Prints moved slowly. Freeman's fancies are reduced to 6%c. Printed robes were in fair request. Woolen goods ruled quiet, except repellents, which were in moderate request. Foreign goods were quiet.

PITTSBURG CIL MARKET.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.—Petroleum quiet; crude.
\$1.60 at Parker's; refined, 13:413-4c, Philadelphia de-

very. WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5.—Spirits of turpentine

trong at 37%e. THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Directed to The Chicago Tribune.

New YORK, Nov. 5.—GRAIN.—Whest opened dull and weak for low grades and ungraded and mixed spring; good No. 2 firmly held, but quiet; winter dull and tame; the market closes quiet and irroge lar, dealers apart in their years; shippers are buying morraded to. apart in their views; shippers are buying ungraded to a limited extent; winter is quiet, but is generally well held; sales of 20,000 bu at \$1.07@1,07% for ungraded Iows and Minnesota; \$1.25 bid for No. 2 Chicago spring straight; \$1.14 for No. 3 Chicago spring; \$1.30 bid for No. 2 Milwaukee held; \$1.32, \$1.2, and \$1.35\% bid for No. 1 Milwaukee; \$1.35 for No. 1 soft Minnesota; \$1.20@1.28 for red Western; \$1.40 for white Canadian, \$1.20@1.28 for red Western; \$1.40 for white Canadian, in bond. Barley heavy and quiet; sales of 20,000 but canal Wostern on private terms. Oats hardly so firm; less active; Chicago and Milwaukee mixed, scarce and steady; sales of 44,000 but new Ohio mixed at 44% 45%; sales of 44,000 but new Ohio mixed at 44% 45%; the latter for very heavy; Western mixed at 46% 55%; the latter for very heavy; Western mixed at 46% 55%; the latter for very heavy; Western mixed at 46% 46% 55%; Sate mixed at 44% 45%; and white at 47% 480.50; State mixed at 44% 45%; and white at 47% 480.50; State mixed at 44% 45%; and white at 47% 480.50; Corn hardly so firm at the close; demand less active; the inquiry for the trade is light; sales of 60,000 bu damp and unsound at 71c; at 71.473%; for Western mixed; at 75c in store, and to arrive soon for mail, and 75% at 76 for do afloat; Western white at 76 a; do yellow at 78c.

PROVISIONS-Middles heavy at 'B@131/c for long clear, cut. Lard duit and unsettlet, the spot demand being very light; holders were dis posed to ask better prices, without much demand; also st 200 tes new Western at 13 (@13%c; 150 tes city at 13 @13%c; old Western quoted at 13% @13%c, acc rding to quastry; 1,250 tos seller November at 13%c; 250 tos seller the year at 12%c; refined dull and non mal. Tallow-Firm at 9%c for city, with sales of 600,000

WHISKT-In good demand, at st eady prices; sales of 50 brls at \$1.17. 150 bris at SL.17.

Fariout s.—Market inactive; rates unchanged; to diverpool, by steam, 1,000 Te sugar on p. t.; grain nominally at 8 % per bu; to Cork, for orders, a bark with 3,400 qrs grain at 6s 4%d.
HEW GRADES OF WINTER WHEAT.

The Committee on Grain of the New fork Produce Exchange has established the following grades of win-er wheat under the new grading rule,—extra white, No. 1 white; 3, No. 2 white; 4, amber; 5, No. 1 red; 6, No. 2 red; 7, No. 3 red; 8, no g rade.
 Extra bright winter wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, well clean d and pure white. No. I white winter wheat shall be wound, dry, res-sonably clean, nearly pure white, weighing not less than 50 pounds to the measured bush il.

than, 50 pounds to the measured bush al.

No. 2 white winter wheat shall come ist of all sound
white what until fit to grade. No. 1.

Amber white wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, well cleaned, and pure ambar.

No. 1 red winter wheat shall be sound, dry, plump,

as id well cleaned.

No. 2 red winter wheat shall be sound, dry, reasonal dy clean, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the measured bushel,

No. 3 red winter wheat shall include wheat fit for w archousing, otherwise unfit to grade No. 2. heat unfit to grade No. 3 red. No. 8 Canadian wheat shall be graded in accordance

with the above standard, but, in consequence of its bung in bond, must be kept separate. 170 he 4 sociated Frees.] NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Dull and lower;

NEW YORK, Nov. it.—FLOUF.—Dull and lower; heavy; receipts, 11,000 bris; superime State and Western, 35,003.525; sommon to good extra, 35,303.5.65; good to choice, is.706.5.10; white wheat extra, \$1.108.5.0; extra Ohio, \$3.406.7.50; St. Louis, \$3.706.5.10; wheat extra, \$1.108.5.0; extra Ohio, \$3.406.7.50; St. Louis, \$3.706.5.10; White Ohio, \$3.406.7.50; White Western Theodore ohio, \$3.406.7.50; White Western, \$3.406.7.50; White

PETAGLEUM—Quie ; but steady; crine, 5% cir; refined, 13% (a)3% c; cases, 17% circ (r. refined, 13% (a)3% c; cases, 17% circ (r. reRESIN—Strained (asier; \$1.85631.90.

SPIRITS TURPENT INE—Lasier; \$1% c.

EGGS—Firm; We stern, 28630c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess jobbing at \$23.00

(a)2.25; all the year, \$21.06,21.20. Bee:—Market doll,
Cut meats and and middled quet; Wessern long clear,
136,13% c; city do, 13%. Lard closed heavy; new
prime steam, \$13.1%.

BUTTER—Uncha nged.
CHEESE—Quiet; (a)12% c.

WHISKY—slore active; \$1.17.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 5.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 13

(a)3% c; crude, 30% c; cases, 17c.

SECISE—Clover aced—3,00,00,00. Timothy, \$1.25.

Flaux, \$1.50.

FLOUE—Inactive; D; demand, except for better
grades; 10ws, Wisconson, and Minnesota catra family,
\$2.296.57%; 5bxxc, 01do, and Indiana, \$5.506.5.57%;
high grades, \$7.766.9.9.

GRAIN—Wheat in nicderate request; Pennsylvania
red, \$1.38; Western do, \$1.02; white, \$1.35@1.46. Bye,
75.677c. Corn searces; yollow, 74.% cirlo; inixed,
23.636% c.

SCOAR—Active at 73 (68% c. SUGAR—Active at 7) (@8%c.

dull at 28@40c. Barley dull and nomin and lower at 75@73c. PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and 200 \$72,50. Lard casior: steam, 124@412%; Bulk meats quiet and steady; partly our 124% loose. Bacon nominal; green in firm; shoulders, 74.@74c; clear th, to Burran—Steady; fair demand for he MILYARUS. BUTTER—Steady; fair demand for but grade MILWAUKER. Nov. 8.—TAOUN—Quiet male and firm; No. 1 has \$1.15\(\psi\). hard, \$1.25\(\psi\). No. 2 Milwauker. Nov. 3.—Counsely and firm; No. 1 has vember, \$1.07\(\psi\). No. 2 Milwauker. Orn active, but lower; No. 2, \$1.07\(\psi\). No. 2 Milwauker. Orn active, but lower; No. 2, \$1.07\(\psi\). No. 2 Milwauker. Orn active, but lower; No. 2, \$1.07\(\psi\). No. 2 Milwauker. Orn active, but of the firm of the fi

The Vatican

14@14%c.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; B.18,
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 8,00
19,000; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; bars
BALTIMORE. Nov. 5.—FLOUR—Quiet, unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 Western rel.
Fennsylvania red, \$1.40. Corn quiet and
Western mixed, 72a, Oats firm; Western tixed, 42a 43c. Rye quiet but firmer
HAT—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTEN—Steady; Western extra, Name: 256,276.
DETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.
COFFEE—Quiet; Rio, cargoes, 18,2294c.
WHISEX—Firmer; not quotably higher: 21s
BOSTON.
BOSTON, Nov. 5.—FLOUR—Demand sensy; Vo.
superdine, \$5,006.5.25; common extra, \$1,200
superdine, \$5,006.5.25; common extra, \$1,200
superdine, \$5,006.5.25; common extra, \$1,200
superdine, \$5,006.5.25; Minnesota erra, \$1,7.75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Dove
\$3,506.7.35; Hilliols, \$1,756.3.50; St. Loris
\$2,00; fency Minnesota, \$1,506.3.00; St. Loris
\$2,00; fency Minnesota, \$1,506.3.00; St. Loris
\$2,00; fency Minnesota, \$1,506.3.00; St. Loris
Colar in fair demand at \$4,65.6 for inited and \$1,506.6
CLEVILAND, O., Nov 5.—GRAIN—While colors
choice white nominally \$5,65.6.
CLEVILAND, O., Nov 5.—GRAIN—While colors
form at \$6,406.6 for high and low-arrived abase of store; \$2,663.6 for ears on track. Outs dull und maily unchanged; No. 1 State, 40c; No. 2 do to white, 41c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive, mal, scarce, and wanted, Corn—Sals of age to high-mixed Western at 66c. Osts neglected; at Chicago at 4/c. Bye nominal. Barley nominal Francistra—Dull but firm; wheat, ite; corn the

NEW PUBLICATIONS JUST PUBLISHED! GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG

75 Songs, each a true Gem and undertably Among the attractive titles are: Among the attractive falls are;

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Ring On Sweet Augrian,
Esmeralda.
Little Madd of Arendee,
Wenry,
By the Blue Sen.
Rose Marie.

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LYON & HEALY, Chiesgo. OLIVER DOTSON & CO., CHAS. E. DISSUADA DOSTON. 711 Proston. No Poston. Beston. Re-Opening of the Astor House, New York Ch

by Allen & Fau.
The Astor House, having been end
with modern improve deuts and nest
be dyened as a first-class hotel, cuthel
about Sept. 1, 1875. The dusiness of day and all night, the best of served, and no reduce will be spored to pairous. Main entrance on Versy a day.

PROPOSALS.

MEDICAL CARDS.



SGOAD—Active at 73 (@8%c.

NUMBER—SIAT.

BUTTER—Quiet; Faw York State and Rradford County extras, 306.22c; rardy. 276.23c; rolls, extra, 276.33c; farth. 276.23c; rolls, extra, 276.23c; roll

11

FOREIGN.

The Vatican Renews Its Demands upon the Spanish Government.

Religious Tolerance Declared to Be the Cause of the Civil War.

UUKFE, Opici and weak.

1 firm; No. 1 Milweine,

2 Milweine, St. 171; No. 1, 200;

2 Milweine, St. 171; No. 2, 200;

2 Milweine, St. 171; No. 3, 200;

3 Milweine, St. 171; No.

dy ; wheat to Buffalo, to

oom.—Dull but unchanged.

No. 2 red winter, \$5.50 to

No. 2 red winter, \$5.60 to

No. 2 red winter, \$6.0 to

did drooping: No. 2 musel

did drooping: No. 2 musel

er. Oats dull and lower

nber. Barisy and rye—Noth

n-Quiet, steady, and

inchanged. ices, 18@20%c. otably higher; \$1.16.

OBLICATIONS.

EMS OF

faid of Arendee, Weary, the Blue Sea, one Marie.

UBLISHED!

Gem and undeniably Popular.

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r. Barnby, Claribel, Abt.

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istor House, New York City.

had the Laticalies of the season, the country a speciality. The bar-the 'thicke's wines, liquon, ales, ALLEN & DAM, Proprietors, ANING, Mac. gar. ALLENGING his proprietorship of ted, New York—one of the best-

POSAIS.

CAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, control of the state of the s

tal practice, ones private dis-nervary elso LOST MANHO, ad by errors of youth. The re-torned to manly vizor. Straud One intervary is quite afficie No. 138 West Madisonst.

Dr. Kean,

LARK-ST., CHICAGO,

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NE OFFICE

OF

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital

Troops Ordered to the Frontier by the Servian Government.

Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier Elected President of the French Assembly.

Moody Reprisals Inflicted by the Insurgents upon the Turks.

The Ultramontane Movement in the Bavarian Parliament.

SPAIN. BID, Nov. 5.—The Diario Espanol says: Vatican has sent a note to Madrid, which represes an approval of Cardinal Simeoni's con-lect regarding the circular. The note insists

duct regarding the circular. The note insists upon the execution of the concordat; refuses to recenize the royal placet; attributes the civil was to religious tolerance; and demands that the Balop of Urgel be tried by ecclesiastical judges, and not by an ordinary tribunal, "TROOPS FOR CUTAL MADEM, Nov. 5.—One thousand more soldiers will embark at Sactander on the Sth for Cubs. The Government has transferred two brigades from Catalonia to the North.

El Cronista reassers that the meeting of the Cortes will not be postponed.

DIFLOMATIC INQUIRY.

The Imparcial states that Cushing, the America Minister, has delivered to the Minister of Torsign Affairs another note, similar to that presented early last month, in regard to the juriadiction of courts-martial over citizens of the United States in Cubs. The Spanish Cabinet all speedily reply.

DISTS FROM THE RUSSIAN ANBASSADOR.
ONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—Gen. Ignation, the
sian Ambassador, had a long interview with the Saltan yesterday. He represented to him the maladministration of the country, the disment of the population, the dilapidation of

St. Peterseure, Nov. 5.—It is semi-officially amounced that Bussia has sent no communication regarding Turkey to the signatores of the fresty of Paris, as reported. The good understanding and continued exchange of views between the Powers render such communication

MINISTER THE PROPER ORDERED TO THE FRONTIER.

BRIGHADE, Nov. 5.—The militia of this city
has been summoned under arms for three days'
drill after which they are to start immediately
her fortifier. drill, after which they are to start immediately for the frontier.

BORDORS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Sissek Correspondence Manchester Guardian.
There was a stalwart burity priest from a seighboring village who was a native of Bosnia, where he had begin in charge of a parish, but obliged to flee for his life. His story throws much light on the savage nature of the life led in Bosnia both by Moslems and Christians. One day during the harvest, when he was employing some lwenty men to get it in, and he was just about to have his dinner, a Moslem appeared in the yard, armed to the teeth, and saked for; one of the workmen. The cure inquired what he wanted him for. "To shoot him," was the reply; "he has stolen an apple and cursed my house." The cure told him to be off and seek his remedy in a law court. Thereupon the Moslem quietly occked his gun and fired at the cure, who only just escaped by a quick movement behind the window, took down me gun in turn and shot the aggressor dead. So far good. But now the cure's blood was up, and, calling his men together, he bade them make a bonfire. Then, stripping the Moslem, he rubbed him a lover with lard,—the greatest possible indignity for a Moslem.—and pitched the body into the fire. Of course he bad to fly for his life, and the parish was obliged to pay a fine of 15,000 ducars. be man's family. As may easily be supposed, this cure is one of the most enageds supporters of the reboilton 10-01, and I shall not be supprised the reboilton 10-01, and I shall not be supprised the reboilton 10-01, and I shall not be supprised the reboilton 10-01, and I shall not be supprised the reboilton 10-01, and I shall not be supprised the save, were joined by seventy-live man from the Austrain side, and all set off to-sther to fall upon the Turkish block-houses along the Save and Wrbas, and all its Turkish bouses and posts in the eastern angle formed by those two rivers. The Turks were surprised, asaly all massacred, and their blockhouses and deellings burned. The insurgents had one man killed and seven wounded; the Turks t-neuty-seven chilled, some burnt in the houses, and many wounded,—how many they come not tell me. I expressed surprise that so many Turks should be killed and so two insurgents. Thereupon one of the insurgents of the fact of the table. There, he said, "and twenty-six more are the other side. To-morrow we shall have a bonfire!" This was a startling way of verifying an assertion; and I must confess that I had to seek refuge in a cup of coffee ill I had regained my equanimity. Mean wis the head glared at mie, and seemed to protest gainst the company. "But," I said, "do to you think that the ferocity will gain you any more sympath? Quite the contrary. We are a striked nation. But you, too, have had you remain the death in 1862. My wife was impaled that as long as we remember. My mother was burnt to death in 1862. My wife was impaled that as long as we remember they may be contracted to the substant of a protest that not not suffered worse from the Turks have changed my phoneut. "We are I would not not may fire the same not beast on receins's curse them the nith they revolute, one of hooths of any thought of the substant of a path's path of the pat

and begged me to excuse what had been said and make no mention of it. But it was true, he

The next day, Monday, I crossed the Save, and went through the districts where the fighting had been; and was shown three bodies of the insurgen's that had been fixed by the Turks to the willows overhanging the stream. Another body was also shown to me bnoked about and mntilated by the Turks on Saturday. By 10 o'clock I had seen enough, and was just about to return when firing was heard in the woods. A body of 600 Turks had come up, and were attacking the outposts. The insurgents at once formed and advanced about 200 strong. The woods favored them immensely, and in less than two hours they put the Turks to flight. It was a wild, furious conslaught on both sides, the insurgents winning by sheer physical force and andactiy. Evidently the Turks had no proper leader, for they huddled together in groups, and of course presented a good mark for the insurgents, who advanced separately and from all sides. The losses were thirty-four Turks killed—no quarter given—and a good many wounded, for I saw several being carried away. More were killed in the pursuit, and altogether there were forty-seven heads brought is, which, with the twenty-six from Saturday's fighting, were piled up by the side of the Wrbss, and, as I heard afterwards, burned that night. Next day I again asked one of the leaders if he was not afraid of being surrounded; but he laughed at the idea and said he had his ontposts two hours' march off. That was at 10:30 in the morning. He then left me—we were on the Austrian side of the Save—and crossed over. Scarcely had he gained the opposite bank when there was suddenly a tremendous firing in the woods. Some forty or fifty men who were camping on the bank jumped up and disappeared with their leader. The firing increased, and from time to time we could see the Turks crowning the patches of field bare and there amongst the woods. It appears that 1,000 men had left Baojaluka, 800 Derbend, and 800 Gradicea or Berber, had obtained communication early that morning and completely hemmed in the angle formed by the Wrbas and the Save. The firing went on till 2:30, went through the districts where the fighting had been, and was shown three bodies of the in-surgen's that had been fixed by the Turks to the

on Sunday night when I again passed the place in the steamer on my way to Sissek. CREAT BRITAIN. THE SUNKEN VANGUARD. LONDON, Nov. 5 .- Col. Gowen, of New York,

the harbor of Sebastapol, has been officially in-vited by the British Admiralty to put in pro. posals for raising the iron-clad Vanguard. THE MONEY-MARKNY.

The failure of Dr. Strausberg, the great railway contractor, seriously threatens Russian commercial credit. Many failures have already occurred. The banks are in a state of fear, which reacts on the London money-market.

who raised the wrecks of the Russian fleet in

CUBA New York, Nov 5.-The Spanish Gov. ernment in Cuba has forwarded to its agent in rement in cusa has forwarded to its agent in this city orders to buy up and ship, at once, pro-visions and ammunition to the amount of \$500,000. The money for this purpose was con-tibuted in Havana on the 20th ulumo, upon the receipt of a telegram from Madrid to the effect that American intervention was feared, and that all that could be done to deter it was advisable.

INDIA. THE MALAYAN MURDERERS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Colonial Office has received dispatches from the Straits settlements showing that the Englishman murdered by the

Malayans was the British resident at Perak. His interpreter was also killed, four of his suite wounded, and two missing. FRANCE. ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY. VERSAILLES, Nov. 5,-The Duke d'Audiffrat

Pasquier was to-day elected President of the Assembly by a combination of the Left with a por-tion of the Right. The act is regarded as a demonstration against Bonapartists. GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.-Robert Von Mohl, statesma HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 5,-The Queen of Holland is seriously ill with fever.

THE KING AND THE ULTRAMONTANES. BERLIN, Oct. 21.—General praise is bestowed upon the determination of the King of Bayaria upon the determination of the King of Bavaria in publicly approving the action of his Cabinet, and refusing to receive the address of the Munich Parliament, in which the proceedings of that Cabinet are censured in most offensive lauguage. The Munich address, it is held by the Liberals, would deserve no better treatment even did it not proceed from an Ultramontana majority relying upon the uneducated classes and exceeding the Liberal minority by one or two. Laws and institutions of the Empire take precedence of any enactments of the individual States. Hence, the King of Bavaria, in expressing satisfaction with the policy of his Cabinet when censured for loyalty to the German Empire, has kept within strictly constitutional bounds.

MUNICE, Oct. 21.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the President read a letter from the King in reference to the address of the Chamber of Deputies which he had received from the Master of Coremonies. The letter is as follows:

as follows:

I see no reason for accepting the address of the Chamber. Moreover, the tone of the speeches made by soveral Deputies during the address debate has surprised me very much. The President and the Deputies should be informed of this.

brised he very main. In a Frence and the Deptities should be informed of this.

In the autograph letter in which King Louis refuses to accept the resignation tendered by his Ministers, in consequence of the address voted by the House of Deputies by a small majority, His Majesty says:

The Ministry, in battling with the stormy sea of party strife, naver lost sight of the goneral welfare of the country, and made a stand for the maintenance of the rights of the State. I hope that the whole Cabinet, enjoying my confidence and supported by all men of moderate opinions, will succeed in establishing internal peace.

moderate opinions, was stoccased and peace.

The Cabinet is directed to publish this decision of His Majestv.

The bills of local interest were subsequently passed, and a Royal, decree was then read adjourning the Diet until further notice.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

HOCKING VALLEY.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 5.—Most of the miners in the Hocking Valley are on a strike, but the indications are that it will not last long. One prominent operator has acceded to the demands of his miners, and it is not unlikely that others will follow him, as the demand for coal is quite large.

IN WYOMING.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 5.—The miners at the
Union Pacific Railroad's cost mines, Rock
Springs, this Territory, are on a strike. There
are apprehensions of a riot. Gov. Thayer is on
his way there to address the miners.

A Remarkable Story of Promonition of Beath.

Hannibal (Me.) Cripper.

Mr. Stark, who resides a few miles below Hannibal, was in the city this morning for the purpose of obtaining a burial case for his little boy, who died at 12:20 this morning, aged 9 years, under the following painful circumstances: It appears that on Wednesday last, two little boys, one of whom was Mr. Stark's, were in a room at play, when, by some cause unknown to the family, a gun was discharged, the load, consisting of fine shot, taking effect in Mr. Stark's boy's hips. It is presumed that they had taken down the gun and were playing with it. At any rate, an accident occurred as above stated, and the wound was not considered fatal. But the strangest part of the affair was the little sufferer's premonition of death. At 5 o'clock vesterday morning he raised his head, and, in a distinct tone of voice,

o'clock!" But little heed was taken of the, the remark being attributed to the flighty condition of his mind. But at 9 o'clock in the evening the exclamation was slowly and loudly repeated, "At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock!" The family now began to grow anxious as to the fate of the little one, and were not slow to believe the words uttered to be prophetic. Accordingly, they watched the clock closely after it had struck the hour of 12, and, as the time wore on, the patient grew continually more feeble, until the hands indicated the time to be twenty minutes past 12, when death ensued at the very moment prophetically stated by the child on the previous morning, and the evening following. If this was not a premonition, it certainly was a very singular coincidence.

THE SILK SMUGGLERS.

Claftin & Co., of New York City, Reld New York, Nov. 5.—Judge Benedict to-day rendered his decision on the motion to quash the criminal indictment against the firm of H. B. Claffin & Co., who were indicted for connection with the silk smuggling frauds. Judge Benedict ustained the indictment with the exception of the fourth count. The opinion in brief is as follows: The indictment contains four counts: First, that of conceshing smuggled goods; second, that of facilitating the transportation; third, that of facilitating the transportation; third, that of facilitating the sale of certain merchandise. These three counts are similar in form. The fourth count is different, and will be considered by itself. The first objection which I examine is that the goods forming the subject of transportation charged is that they are not sufficiently identified. The rules by which the sufficiency of an indictment is to be determined have been too often stated to require repetition. These rules, as they have been understood and sppiled in adjudged cases, are to be applied here. Plainly, the language used in the description of the goods, to-wit: six cases containing silk goods valued at \$30,000, a more particular description of which is to the jurors unknown," and is sufficient. There is also the additional statement that the goods were dutiable goods, introduced into New York from France. Judged by the above the description is sufficient.

The next objection is that the illegality in the the fourth count. The opinion in brief is as The next objection is that the illegality in the

The next objection is that the illegality in the importation of these goods is not properly stated. In support of this objection, the proposition is advanced that an indictment for buving goods which have been brought into the United States contrary to law must set out the offense committed in the original importation with the same particularity that would be required in an indictment for the original offense. Such proposition cannot be

original offense. Such proposition cannot be maintained.

The next objection, that Sec. 4 of the act of 1866 cannot be applied on other cases than that of smuggled goods, need not be entertained here for this indictment is confined to such a case.

The Court proceeds to define the word smuggling, and adopts the statutory definition of 18.4. The real difficulty of defendants does not hie in the form or manner of the indictment, but in the fact that the charge made does not conform to the proofs which they suppose the Government to have. Upon argument the District Attorney was challenged to admit that none of the goods referred to were smuggled goods, but it cannot in this way be made to appear that the indictment is void. ment is void.

The fourth count in the indictment makes general allegations of violations of the law. This is vague, and cannot be sustained, and therefore the motion as to this count is granted, but as to the first three counts in the indictment the motion to quash is denied and the indictment sustained.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Chandler's Indian Policy— The Spanish Claims Commission—

Revenue Appointments.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Secretary Chandler, it is said, will not recommend the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but will advise a more active participation of the army in the maintenance of the present system. Secretary Chandler will insist that the treaty provision is executed which requires an army officer to supervise the distribution of all annuity goods. This Commissioner Smith entirely failed to do.

raised to do.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
has decied the application of the Washington
Monument Association for leave to place contribution-boxes in the Centennial Building.

readultion-boxes in the Centennial Building.
FRADULENT PANELS.

Judge McArthur, in charging the jury in the forged bail-bond case, strongly intimated that frequent attempts have been made in the interest of criminals to have a defective Grand

Jury drawn. To the Associated Press.! WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—M. Bartholdi, the umpire of the American and Spanish Claims Commission for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Spain for wrong and injuries committed against persons and and injuries committed against persons and property on the island of Cuba since the com-mencement of the present insurrection, has mencement of the present insurrection, has terminated the cases submitted to him by the arbitrators, with the decisions and awards thereon. Joaquin G. Deangerica, whose property was embargoed in 1869, and restored to him in 1873-74, is awarded \$748,180, with interest. Pedro S. Isioliera gets \$3,000 and interest for sixteen days' imprisonment. The case of Francinesco C. Yzgmiero was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The case of Jose M. Deortega was dismissed, as the proofs show that the claimants had not complied with the requirements of the navigation laws.

REVENCE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Storekeepers have been appointed for the Fourth District of Tennessee: S. G. Book, G. J. Booker, John S. Collins, Bruce Christopher, W. J. Coleman, James T. Coop, James H. Farrar, A. T. Foster, James A. Neely, D. W. Patterson, E. P. Spanlding, Robert C. Wortham.

RAILROADS.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON CASE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Springfield, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Chicago & Alton Railroad suit was resumed this morning before Judge Zane. The people presented an amended declaration, drawn to conform to the decision of the Supreme Court just announced. To this the defendant demurred, presenting two objections : First, that the declaration did not allege corrupt or willful intent to violate the law :

objections: First, that the declaration did not allege corrupt or willful intent to violate the law; and, second, that it did not allege that the Rail-Commissioners had prepared a schedule of rates for all of the railroad corporations organized in the State. The demurer was supported in a lengthy argument by Judge B. S. Edwards and Judge C. Beckwith for the Railroad Company, and opposed by Hamilton Spencer for the people. The Court overruled the demurrer, and sustained the declaration. What action the defendants' counsel will now take is not now divuiged, although it is probable they will ask a continuance.

The opinion of the Railroad Commissioners and their counsel in regard to the Supreme Court decision just filed is that by implication it sustains the constitutionality of the law and reverses the case only upon a question of pleading technical in itself and not touching the merits of the case. They will proceed to prosecute this Chicago & Alton case and others in their hands with such vigor as they can, fully expecting the Supreme Court to finally sustain them and the law when a case shall reach that court in the shape indicated by the late decision. The railroad counsel consider it as tending in their favor, as it indicates a disinclination on the part of the Supreme Court to decide the main question against them. They intimate, however, that whatever may be the result in the Supreme Court of chia State on the pending cases, if against them they will submit only after final decision by the Federal Court of las resort.

There is some quiet talk of a disposition on the part of the Governor to reorganize the Republican element of the Railroad Commission, and to infuse into it some more efficiency and vitality.

DENIAL Or "RUMOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DATTON, O., Nov. 5.—The reported transfer DATTON, O., Nov. 5.—The reported transfer of the business of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway from the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton to the Dayton Short Line, soon to take place, is untrue. The Atlantic & Great Western is preparing a hoisting-machine at this city for the transfer of broad-gauge frieght-cars to narrow-gauge trucks to enable them to send their cars west and northwest without breaking bulk over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. This probably is the cause for the rumor. The relations between these two companies are harmonious.

monious.

IOWA'S DELEGATION TO ST. LOUIS.
DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 5.—Gov. Carpenter today appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to represent the State of Iowa at the National Railroad Convention to be held at St.
Louis on the 23d; James S. Clarkson, of Des-

exclaimed: "At twenty minutes past 12 Moines; the Hon. Hiram Pierce, of Davon o'clock!" But little head was taken of the, the port; the Hon. James J. Wilson, of Fairfield Moines; the Hon. Hiram Pierce, of Davonport; the Hon. James J. Wisson, of Fairfield; ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill, of DesMoires; the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Grinnell; John T. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs; James K. Boyles, of Centreville; Frank Hatton, of Burlington; Gen. J. A. Wilhamson, of Des Moines; Col. J. W. Hammend, of Frairie City; and Col. A. B. Anderson, of Sidney. This Convention is the one called to consider the subject of the construction of a Pacific Bailro of through the Stafes and Terntories of the Southwest. It is understood that ally of the delegation from this State will be in attendance.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.
NEW YORK, NOV. 5.—The stockholders of the
Missouri Pacific Railroad Company held an adjourned meeting this afternoon, with Ald. J. Van journed meeting this afternoon, with Ald. J. Van Schaick presiding. Haif the capital was represented. Resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting the present Board of Directors to resign. They also appointed a committee to procure the resignation of the Directors, and to name their successors. The Committee were instructed to co-operate with the County of St. Louis in getting an Assignee in bankruptev, if it becomes necessary, in order to get the lease to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company canceled. The Committee of Stockholders consist of N. A. Cowdrey, Jacob Cromwell, Peter Wosie, A. W. Sheppard, George R. Terring, F. A. Otia, and William H. Merrell.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL WAGON ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 5.—Mr. J. L. Reed, City Treasurer of Wilton, and a prominent banker of that place, while out riding yesterday was fatally injured by being thrown from his buggy. His horse was frightened by a whistle, and Mr. Reed was suddenly thrown out, striking upon his head and crushing the skull. The un-fortunate man lived until to-day, when he died. He was one of the leading citizons of Wilton, was a large property-holder there, and his death

RUN OVER AND KILLED. KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 5.—A girl about 17 years of age, named Holland, was run over and killed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Bailroad, 4 miles north of this city, at noon to-day. She was walking on the track when the passenger train waiking on the track when the passenger train approached. The usual signal was given by the engineer, but she did not heed it. She was thrown about twenty feet and sustained concusion of the brain, from which she died in a short time.

PITTSBUBG, Pa., Nov. 5.—Early this morning the steamer Tigress No. 2, when near Osborn Station, on the Allegheny River, near this city, exploded a boiler, detaching a top-sheet, and exploded a boiler, detecting a top-sneet, and sending it entirely through the cabin-floor and the roof in front of the pilot-house. The crew consisted of ten men, four of them firemen, three of whom were badly scalded. The boat took fire, but the flames were soon extinguished

BROKE HIS NECK.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 5.—On Monday last, George H. Houver, of Chickasaw, while driving cattle and chasing an unruly steer, was thrown from his horse, breaking his neck.

FINANCIAL,

NEW YORK FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chroago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Lawis J. Phillips & Co., cap and fur manufacturers of this city, and one of the large mercantile houses in that line, failed to-day. The announcement caused considerable excitement in business circles on account of Mr. l'hillips' connection with prominent politicians in real estate operations in this city and at Long Branch. A member of the firm stated that the legitimate trade of the concern was good, and that the cause of the trouble was the large amount of real estate which Mr. Philips was carrying. The business of the house has been large, but what proportion the assets and liabilities of the firm will show is unknown. Mr. Philips' firm came promisently into notice a few years ago, when the exposure was made of the blanket and can contracts of Thomas Murphy. It was reposted that for one of the contracts for aimy caps. L. J. Phillips & Co. put in a bid and received the award at 65 cents, but Mr. Murphy subsequently filled a contract and received 90 cents per cap in payment. During the mouths of September, October, and November, large amounts of real estate in this city were transferred by Lewis J. Phillips to various parties, and through them to his mother, Mrs. Matilda Phillips. It was desired by the attorneys of Mr. Phillips that no publication should be made of these transfers. It was understood that Mr. Phillips represented what is called among real estate dealers the 'Custom-House real estate pool,' and that these transfers were of property held in his name for several persons. The same gentlemen were largely engaged with Mr. Phillips in real estate operations at Long Branch, and it is probable that the records of Moumenut County. Branch. A member of the firm stated that the were largely engaged with Mr. Phillips in real estate operations at Long Branch, and it is probable that the records of Monmouth County, N. J., show large transactions of a late date. Deeds put on record in this county represent

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO. Nov. 5.—The President of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company this morning states that no official action has been taken, but without a question the bank will at once go into liquidation, paying its de-positors and stockholders in full.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

Engine Company No. 4 answered a still alarm at 6:30 o'clock yesterday, caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 428 Larrabee street, owned by Mrs. Davis, of No. 52 West Indiana street, and occupied as a dwelling by Henry Eberle. The fire originated near a barre of shavings in the basemont. It was extin-guished with a loss of but \$50; no insurance.

AT PRINCETON, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
PRINCETON, Ill., Nov. 5.—A frame building owned by Mrs. Gardner, and occupied as a butcher-shop, was partially destroyed by fire here last night. Loss on stock and building about \$700 or \$800. It is supposed a defective flue was the cause of the fire.

AT LIMA, O.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune,
Lima, O., Nov. 5.—A brick dwelling owned by
Mr. Seroy, on Market street, opposite the machine works, and occupied by Beverly Hall, was totally destroyed by fire this morning with all its contents. Loss between \$2.000 or \$3,000; building and household goods partly insured in Dayton and Cleveland companies.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—1 a. m.—For the Lake region falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer and clear weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.
CHICAGO, Nov. 5. 6:53 a. m. 30.03 36 80 N.W., gentle Fair.
11:18 a. m. 30.04 43 67 N., fresh. Fair.
2:00 p. m. 30.04 43 59 N. E., fresh. Clear.
5:58 p. m. 30.04 43 59 N. E., fresh. Clear.
9:00 p. m. 30.05 43 75 E., gentle. Clear.
10:18 p. m. 30.05 43 77 E., gentle. Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 43; minimum thermometer, 32.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, NOV. 5—Midnight. Stat on. Bar. Car, Wina. Karn Weather. Chicago 30.05 43 R. gentle Clear.

Cheyenne 29.88 24 W. gentle Clear.

Duluh 29.86 01 W. gentle Clear.

Duluh 29.86 01 W. gentle Clear.

Davenport 30.09 25 N. gentle Clear.

LaCrosse, 30.19 35 N. gentle Clear.

Lacrosse, 30.19 46 Caim. Fair.

Fair. Fembina 9.82 08 gentle Clear.

Keokuk 39.03 20 Caim. Light mow.

Omaha 29.98 33 N. fresh Clear.

Denver 29.33 3 S. W. gentle Clear.

HOW THE WOMEN VOTE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Monnes, I.a., Nov. 5.—The people of Clay, in Hardin County, voted to decide who should be Postmaster, and invited the women to vote. Among the candidates was Miss Carne Evans, and the women all voted against ber.

GATHERING THEM IN.

Some Fifty Chicago Sympathizers with Joyce Indicted by the Grand Jury.

The Names of Some of the Parties Withheld for Prudential Reasons.

Yesterday's Exciting Rumors from St. Louis Not Confirmed.

CHICAGO. INDICTMENTS FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court came in yesterday morning and returned fifty-three indictments, covering about seventy-five persons. Most of the accused parties are in the whisky business, though there have been a few bills found for counterfeiting. The offenses charged are, generally, sttempts to defrand the rayanna, and the specifications are as fraud the revenue, and the specifications are as various as the nature of the law will admit. various as the nature of the law will admit. The most compon allegation is that the accused evaded, or attempted to evade the payment of the proper tax by unlawfully removing whisky from the distillery. Other schemes are set forth and complained of, such as using stamps a second time, failing to destroy stamps, failing to make proper returns, etc. It is known that some Gaugers and Storekeepers have also been indicted for complicity in the frauds perpetrated by distillers and rectifiers.

THE BILLS FOUND

dicted for complicity in the frauds perpetrated by distillers and rectifiers.

THE BILLS FOUND are separable into two classes: one comprising nearly all the names of culprits who have been committed by Commissioner Hoyne, and whose names have accordingly been given to the public through the papers, together with a statement of the frauds alleged against each one. This class comprises the members of the firms of Golsen, Fastman & Co., Roelle, Junker & Co., Parker R. Mason, Andrew Cogcoran, B. P. Hutchins, Isaac Rutishauser, Messra, G. G. Russell, J. P. Furlong, Joseph Schlosser, R. H. Watson, J. W. Hood, G. D. Phelps, O. R. Hover, J. Turner, E. Record, J. Morse, J. P. Ford, H. G. Hersting, J. G. Williamson, and many others whose names have from time to time come to light. This class will be served with bench warrants and brought into court as fast as may be. When they are arraigned they will, of course, have to renew the bail which they gave before Commissioner Hoyne when arrested.

ANOTHER CLASS OF OFFENDERS

Hoyne when arrested.

ANOTHER CLASS OF OFFENDERS
are those whose cases, and all the proof therein, have been sedulously concealed from the newspapers. Some twenty indictments have been found against persons connected with the whisky business here, the names of whom have never been mentioned in that connection. It is understood that warrants have been issued for this class, and that they will be brought into court as fast as possible. It is not deemed proper to give the names at present, or until the indicted parties have been apprehended.

Of course, gossip has been busy with the names of the persons who are supposed to have been indicted, but, as is common, report has gone sadly astray in most, cases.

THE ST. LOUIS INDICTMENTS. TESTERDAY'S STIRRING NEWS NOT CONVIRMED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—There has been

nuch talk here to-day over the reports of the indictments at St. Louis of prominent officials. The Treasury Department has no information on the subject, as the management of the whole matter since the first trial began has been in the bands of the Department of Justice. A dispatch this evening from St. Louis to the Department have been indicted. Nothing whatever indicating that indictments have been found in the case of Orville Grant and Gen. Babcock has been received here. The testimony now being presented to the Grand Jury in St. Louis s of a local character, and is not furnished from the Treasury, hence the abnot furnished from the Treasury, hence the ab-sence of all definite information here. The St. Louis District Attorney telegraphed this after-noon for Washington witnesses in the Avery case, which is set for the first of next week, and some of them will leave to-night. Dispatches to the Department of Justice indicate a quick and sharn camazing against the remaining members.

the President's Secretary, has been interviewed on the subject of the St. Lous indictments. He says that he does not believe that any indictment on the subject of the St. Louis indictments. He says that he does not believe that any indictment has been found against, him for several reasons. He has never had an insimation from any source that his name was to be presented to the Grand Jury, and he knows nothing of, nor has he ever had any connection, directly or indirectly, with the Whisky Ring. Until he received reliable in formation that some action had been taken by the Grand Jury, he will have nothing to say. Of the man Fitzroy, who, it is stated, turned State's evidence, he knows nothing, although he believes he did see him once, and only once, in St. Louis.

SECRETABY BRISTOW

expresses the opinion, in which the Commismissioner of Internal Everence concurs, that there is no truth in the statement, and that it is sent out for a sensational purpose, being a part of the tactics of members of the Whisky Ring to break the force of their downfall.

THE RUNGE NOT CREDITED AT NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, NOV. 5.—Government officials here have no condimation of the statement concerning the indictment of Gen. Babcock at St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Cheago Frioung.

St., Louis, Mo., Nov. 5.—This morning, in the United States Circuit Court, John McFall, ex-Gauger, made his appearance and withdrew his former pleas of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty to each of the indictments. As in all the other cases where the defendants have pleaded guilty McFall's each ground and white man go to the polle side by side, and each vote the Democratic ticket. Then the white man took the negro to a cosy nook, gave him two drinks of an abandral of cigars. I could not say that he bought the vote; he only took the occasion to the treat his is colored friend.

An cld negro man, apparently too old to work, and looking to be reaky needy, stood near the polls with a Republican under. A white boy, not it is stared, turned them in solored friend.

"I canno but they would." replied the old man, "for I'm hungry right now. If you'll get me a little money to get some bread to take home,

and the friends of the General do not credit the report.

NOTHING ABOUT BABCOCK AND OBVILLE GRANT.

Special Impatch to The Chicago Irvoine.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5.—This morning, in the United States Circuit Court, John McVall, ex-Gauger, made his appearance and withdrew his former pleas of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty to each of the indictments. As in all the other cases where the defendants have pleaded guilty, McFall's sentence was suspended for the time being, and he was permitted to go on his old bond. The Grand Jury have been in session all day, and busy with the examination of Fitzray and other witnesses. Great excitement prevals among members of the Ring, and, in fact, all classes of people are much stirred up on the recent Ring developments. The Grand Jury have been specially guarded to-day in prosecuting their investigations, and it is impossible to ascertain with definitences whether they have found any new indictments since yesterday. Many rumors are adoat, many of them very straight and apparently credible, but none authenticated. There appears to be no doubt, however, that a number of prominent persons will be indicted for complicity in the Whiskey-Ring frauds.

TRIAL OF AN EX-GAUGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—In the case Moeller, late Gauger of the internal cevenue, in the United States Court to-day, several witthe United States Court to-day, several wit-nesses were examined. The only really new evi-dence adduced was that of a New York Gauger, who testified that some of Shoenfield's high-wines gauged in New York did not turn out in accordance with the Gauger's report here. Moeller did not gauge the wines in question, but the evidence was admissible as going to prove the general charge of conspiracy.

RESIGNATION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribina.

DES MONES, Is., Nov. 5.—The Hon. Ezekiel
Clark, having been elected Senstor from Johnson County, has tendered to the Board of Regents of the State University his resignation of the office of Treasurer of that institution, which he has held for eight years. It has been accepted, and John Coldren, of Iowa City, elected in his place. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 5.—The two Presbyte

ian churches here, Old and New School, have perfected a consolidation. The property of the Old School church is to be sold, and the proceeds invested in the other. The Rev. J. Gill, pastor of the Old School church, will be pastor of the consolidated church.

of the consolidated church.

The Mikado of Japan.

The term mikado, need to designate the Emperor of Japan, is of doubtful etymology. The word does not occur in the most ancient Japanese books, but is the one, out of many names given to the Emperor, which has obtained the greatest currency. The derivation of mikado usually accepted by the Japanese is from ms, honorable, angust, and kado, a gate, equivalent to the Turkish title Subime Ports. Teuno is the official designation now used for the Emperor, and all Japanese Ministers and Consula are accredited as

representatives of "His Imperial Majeaty, the Fenno of Japan." The first Mikado, Jimmu Tenno, who is usually regarded as an historical character, began to reign about 660 g. c., since which time 131 Emperors have occupied the throne. The reigning Mikado (1875) is Mutsuhito, secund son of the Emperor Komes Tenno and the Emprese Fujiwara Asako. He was born in 1850, succeeded his father Feb. 3, 1869, and married Haruko, daughter of Ichijo Tadaka, a noble of the second degree of the first rank, born in June, 1850. Abandoning the habits of seclusion practised by his ancestors, the Mikado appears in public, and gives audience to the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Japan, to his own officers, and to the foreigners employed in the Government service. He dresses, eats, rides, and acts like a European sovereign. Appletons' American Cyclopædia, revised edition, article "Mikado."

MISSISSIPPI.

Scenes at the Election.

Jackson, Nov. 2.—It has been as quiet an election as I ever attended. When every man knew that every white man was armed, and that a single personal difficulty might fire the mine and lead to the slaughter of a hundred, there was great circumspection of conduct and exquisite care to avoid treading upon other people's toes.

site care to avoid treading upon other people's toes.

Every business house in the city was closed from early morning until night, giving the city a Sunday appearance. This was done that every white man might give his undivided attention to securing the election of the Democratic ticket, upon the success of which they believe that their very salvation depends.

I never before saw such determination to carry an election, the whole body of the white people being moved by a common-impulse. The wealthy citizens have given liberally of their means to secure votes, without nice scruples as to how the votes were obtained. Every white man resolved himself into a committee to secure the vote of at least one coloredman.

The result is astonishing. I would not have being a to vote the Democratic ticket as I have seen do it here to-day.

believed that so many colored people could have been go to vote the Democratic ticket as I have seen do it here to-day.

No force, or violence, or intimidation was employed. I watched for this closely, and had the as i tance of another party, but we jointly and severally failed to discover anything like force or violence, or anything that could be properly called intimidation.

More voted with the whites here than ever befor—yes, more than twice as many as at any other election. They were chiefly influenced in this by the non-interference of the Government. Because the Government did not step in at the request of Gov. Ames, they have got the notion that it has "gone back on them," as they call it, and now, being without its support, they must cultivate friendly relations in politics with the whites. They know that they cannot maintain a contest with them without Government support, and as they have been deprived of that support, the next best thing is to accept the inevitable. This was the chief influence operating among them here, and the great cause of such an unusual number of them voting the Democratic ticket. Another influence was the well-known fact that the whites are in arms; that they intend no longer to live under negro rule if they have to fight to get out. The negroes do not want a fight. They know what that means. So many voted with the whites as a matter of conciliation, preferring to see Democrate elected than to have a row in which they would be the chief sufferers.

I witnessed many strange scenes at the polls.

I witnessed many strange scenes at the polls, and around about among the crowd. This sort of thing was repeated often by men who were supplied with money for the purgose. A man would select his darky and operate on him in

would select his darky and operate on him in this wise:

"Uncle, have you voted?"

"No, sah."

"Going to vote?"

"Yes, sah."

"The 'Publican ticket, sah."

"Can't I persuade you to vote the Democratic ticket?"

"No, sah."
"You are afraid to vote it, are you?"
"No, sah; not a bit."
"I'll bet \$2 you are afraid to step up there

"I'll bet \$2 you are afraid to step up there and vote the Democratic tacket."

"Me 'Iraid! No. sah; das nigger ain't 'Iraid; he ain't the skeery sort, he ain't."

"Well, I'll het you \$2 you are afraid to do it."

"Put up your money. I'll take dat bet, sah; I'm no skeery nigger."

The money is handed to a third party. The negro is given a Democratic ticket, and, accompanied to the polls by a white man, who sees that it is voted. Then the negro returns, and is paid the "wager" he has won!

A neat way that to buy votes, and at the same time escape the pensity of the law. A hundred dollars thus expended goes some distance in adding to Democratic 'gains."

I saw a megro and a white man go to the polls side by side, and each vote the Democratic ticket. Then the white man took the negro to a cosy nook, gave him two drinks of whisky and a handly of circas. I could not any that he

they commenced pouring out over the burning coals. As they approached in sight the partified upon them from the top of the cha. The continued to pour out until the surrounding woods for 20 yards square was literally covers with dead and live snakes. They killed 310, by

A CELESTIAL HOLIDAY. The Chinese Feast of the Dead.

The Chinese Feast of the Dead.

Son Francisco Bullein.

The Chinese autumnal festival over the dead of their race, which commenced on Sunday week, reached its most interesting point last Thursday. From daylight until noon the road to Lone Mountains was literally alive with pedestrians and express wagons, packed with the clite and rabble of Chinatown, rousted hogs, and every description of Chinese provisions.

By Il o'clock in the morning, the woodes altar, near the centre of the cemetery, was surrounded by a large hearben band, and a liberal store of fish, flesh, and fowl, not to mention stacks of cakes and candies. On one side of the attar, if so it might be called, was a large stove, over which a prominent functionary busied himself in making tea for the entire crowd. Joss sticks were burning upon the altar, and on three sides candies burned, illuminating the figures of three deities, —the one on the weat representing what answers in their theology to our death and whom they avoid the their theology to our death and whom they avoid their thest.

spiritual functionary. Provisions were heaped before seven of these figures, and an incanation performed before them, severally, by these four men, after which, to the horrible music of a small Celestial band, they repaired to the individual graves, the relations of the deceased at each tomb taking a principal part.

The oldest female relative (if there were any females present) danced about the grave several times, as though atting by a hornet, descanting on the virtues of the departed. After this she deposited on the grave narrow strips of yellow paper (yellow being the imperial color), and upon this the provisions brought by the relatives were placed, if relatives were present. If they were not, the spirit of the person had to be contented with slices of the hogs which had been brought out for that purpose. The male relative them poured some wine on the grave; the priest stuck up some lighted joss sticks and multered and doubled himself up, and then the fantastic procession passed to another gravel. A few individuals, who indulged in the meantime in a quiet amoke, were stationed at different points in the comstery to protect the altar, and visited graves and engaged the hoodiums, who seemed imbued with the idea that too ceremonies were instituted solely for their amusement. Two policemen had been chartered for the occasion, but, being omnipresent, the playful decizens of Tar Flat had many a sly shot all poor John, and in one instance struck the archified at the sitar with a big rock, upon which he bit the dust, amid the simple but plaintive wailings of the hoodiums, who seemed elated at the thought of cobbestoning the devil with success.

After visiting as many graves as practicable

the thought of cobbestoning the devil with success.

After visiting as many graves as practicable in accordance with the requirements of a Colestial day of labor, the assembly met at the altar and enjoyed a simple collation of gritted cat, chow-chow, and cold lea, during which time the ladies reposed under parasols, which protected them from the sun's rays and cobble stones. At the end of the fragaland recherch dinner they gathered up the provisions, that there might be no free lunch at the expense of the nation, acrambled into their express wagons and returned to their firesides a little faster that was compatible with the solemnity of the occasion and the safety of their persons.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5.—In the Sens day the memorial to Congress asking a na-syst.m of levees for the Mississippi Biver

passed.

The Hon. J. S. Jones, Master of the State Grange, delivered an address in the hall of the House of Representatives to-night, on the subject of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
TIFFIN, O., Nov. 5.—Jacob Oster committe
suicide, ebooting himself through the heart las
night with an army musket. The charge, which
was common marble and chunk from passes completely through his body and lode ceiling. Family trouble is the suppose

New York, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship Greece, from London.
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship Braubschweig, from Bremen.

the Democratic tike:17 These carpical-pagers don't care aprilling for you. They'd is now. If you'll get me a little money to get some bread to take man "for it manney right men a little money to get some bread to take. The boy's face brightened up. He went to the bottom of as rousels, turned them inside on, the word of the Democratic that the bottom of as rousels, turned them inside on, the word of the Democratic plant as even in the bottom of as rousels, turned them inside on, the word of the Democratic plant is the bottom of the property of the person of the season of the person of Arab Horses.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Sharp Transactions of a Swindling Tailor in Bremer County, Ia.

Another Account of the Kokomo Madman's Sanguinary Atrocities.

A Blood-Curdling Reminiscence Called Up by the Langmaid Butchery.

A Young Girl at Fairview, O., Shoots Her Seducer.

Particulars of the Recent Bank Rob-

bery at Pittston, Pa.

ROBBED ON THE CARS.

Special Deputes to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, is., Nov. 5.—Thomas Curran, passenger on the express train on the Rock Island Road, which left Chicago last evening, 13 miles out missed \$1,100 in cash and a judgment bond on Columbia County, Pennsylvania, which was in his overcoat breast pocket when he got aboard. Several passengers were searched when the train arrived at 4 p. m. to-day. No clew to the money. He was going to North Bood, Neb. Second Denote to the Chargo Privance OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 5. -A passenger destine!

or California, who came down on the night pas-senger-train of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pa-eline Ballroad, claims that a rackage containing \$1,400 to currency was taken from his tocket on the train somewhere between Chicago and Otta-wa. The train was stopped here, while a search was mane, but no trace of the thief or money was discovered.

excitement this evening in certain circles in mey-General of pappers and evidence looking to the indictment of certain officials and contractors in Brookiyu. The papers emanace from prominent tax pavers, and from the Tax-payers' Association. Ex-Mayor Booth said tofrom prominent tax parents and payers' Association. Ex-Mayor Booth said tonight that those who were engaged in the movement were in carnest, but at the present time
he could not discuss their action. Whoever had
given information in regard to the movement
was entity of a violation of condense. The was guilty of a violation of condense. The papers, he presumed, wro-now in the hands of the Attorney-General, but whether there was sufficient evidence to take action on, he could

FORT WAYNE ITEMS. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 5.—The Grand Jury lo-day returned indictments against Gabriel Fair, alias Hower, Emsley Dolarheite, John Dollarheite, Isam Dollarheite, George Emery, and Josiah Roberts.

The Criminal Court began the trial of Henry

Throckmorton, indicted for assault with intent

On Wednesday night the store of George W. worth of goods. William Rose, Joseph Chifford, Robert Chifford, and James Chifford were arrested vesterday on charge of committing the burg-lary, and were to-day taken to Huntington for

HFLD FOR KIDNAPPING. 8. Tenn., Nov. 5.—Recorder Winters to-day held J. J. and A. M. Smith each in \$1,0.0 conds to answer the charge of attempting to kidnap Joseph M. Tighe, who was ar ested by them on a warrant from Gov. Porter on a requisition from the Governor of Onio to answer a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. The Recorder held them under Sec. 43, 13, of the code, which says: "If any person, by color of his office, willfully and corrustly operas any person under cretense of acting in his official capacity, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one year."

Special Dispatch to Special Dispatch to 1.02 Chicago Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 5.—Lawrence Conbell was convicted of the murder of Policeman ebsame, and taken yesterday to the State Penuary under sentence of twelve years' imnent. The crime was committed in oril last, as telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, when Constable's posse was serving a writ of ejectent, the family barricading the house and firing upon the officers, killing and wounding two.
With the exception of one son, the entire fam-

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 5.2-Two months ago a stranger appeared in Bremer County with excellent clothes to sell "very cheap," taking his pay in notes, due with interest in three or six pay in notes, due with interest in three or six months. He wrote the notes in such a way that additions could easily be made, and after purchasers of his gools had affixed their names he changed the amounts generally from \$20 to \$220, soid the notes to bankers in the vicinity, and than cleared out. The fraud has just been discovered, and something over a score of farmers in the county have been swindled out of amounts aggregating to over \$3,000.

MURDER TRIAL Special Dispatch to The Chicago Printing. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 5 .- The trial of David R. Brown for the murder of Ald. Adolf Lang , n this city, on the 23d of Sep ember last, is in progrees before Judge Smith and a jury at Urbana. The testimony is all in, and establishes the shooling beyond a doubt, but there is an un-ce taining as to whether it was accidental or in-tentional. Larg. in his dying statement, and that he saw Brown siming at him with the gun, which is a small rifle used for target-shooting.

Suspicion of Foul Play, Special Disputch to the Unione Tribune. Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Nothing definite has been ascertained regarding the fate of Capt. Marrin, missing from the schooner Itaska. It pried that his hat was found in Hamburg Caual to-day, which would streng hen the sus picion of foul play. It has been ascertained that he was in liquor Sunday night, and that he visited a house of ill-fame about 11 o'clock, there exhibiting his pistol and money, about \$100, and this was the last seen of hun.

BAND OF HORSE-THEVES CAPTURED.
St. Louis, Nov. 5.—The Republican's Kansas
City special says information is received there
from Camp Contentment, near the military post an Territory, that the United States troo; a cap-tured a band of cut-throats and house-increes near that place. The gang had stolen fifty Gov-ersment mules, and at the time of their capture were on route to New Mexico. The des eradoes

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune,
SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 5.—On the strival of the SEPALIA Mo., Nov. 5.—On the arrival of the Express train from the East, this morning. Vance Smith and Foster Haley, runners for the American and Union Hotels, became involved in a quarrel, leading to a fight. Smith clenched Haley around the tongue, easing his tongue to protrade at some length, when ne struck him under the jaw with his fist, enting his tongue completely off. Haley will be speechiess. Both ware negroes.

lies has been arrested in this city, charged with negotiating forged Eric City water-works bonds. He is said to have been a participant in a whole-sale scheme to flood the country with spurious bonds of the New York Central, the Western Union, and the Beffalo & Eric Railroad.

HORSE TH EVES.

Special Distrates to The Chicago Tribuna,

Broux Cirr, Ia., Nov. 5.—Two horse-thieves
named J. Young and H. Tidd, convicted last week
and sentenced to three years each in State

been sentenced to ten years in the State Prison

A. O SER ACCOUNT OF THE INDIANA HORROR.

Specia Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Koromo, Ind., Nov. 4.—1 send von copies of extras issued by the Kokomo Tribune and Demo-crat. [The former appeared in our teleg aphic thes vesterday. The fatter is as follows.

his mother, and the two ran 11st miles to a neighbor's. After the deed was done the murderer mounted a horse and made his escape. Po icemen Hutto and Slewart have this morning, at this writting, 230 o'clock, returned from the terribe scene. The room is covered with blood, and the murdered children still lie in the bed where they slept the death-sleep, their gaping wounds pleading that terrible justice be meted out to the inhuman father that is now at large—a dual murderer. Robinson is a space—are mar, smooth face, and about 30 years of age. He is not an intemperate man, and the distracted and broken-hearted mother can a sign no cause for the diaboli, at act.

She rile a view the issum of these extras, word

mm, and the distracted and broken-hearted mother can a sign no cause for the diabolt at act.

She rily arrest be issuing of these extras, word was recovered that the feed body of the murderer was discovered early this morning at Jackson Station, 8 miles south of this place, on the L., P. & C. Ruinoad,—the murderer having either fallen or thrown himself under the whoels of the torough freight-train which passes this place at out 4 o'clock in the morning,—he having left his horse intended in the morning,—he having left his horse intended in some way secreted himself on the train. Several cars must have passed over him, as his body was badly mutiliated. The corpes was forwarded to this place at 2 o'clock to-day, and was viewed by hundreds of the citizens here, and this afternoon was sent out to his late residence, and now lies side by side with his murdered chindren, and to-morrow they will all be buried. The general opinion now seems to be that the man was insone, as he had always been considered a kind husband and father, but for the past two years nis health has not been good, he being troubled with a pain in his spinal-column and the back part of his head; and, about a month since, he threatened to cut his wife's and children's throats, because she had told him to himpy to breakfast, but he afterwards said that he was only in fun, and wanted to scare the little girl.

A TERRIBLE CONCIDENCE.

PEMBROKE, N. H., Nov. 2 .- A most startling and tragic reminiscence is called up by this brotal murder of Josie Langmaid. It is told by the editor of a paper published in Bennington. Vermont, who at the time spoken of was a resident of Pembroke. Speaking of the late horror, he says, it is but a repetition of one quite as horrible, which was | erpetrated on almost the same spot about forty-three years ago, the victim then being a young married lady by the name of Cochrane, and the perpetrator of the crime young man who was employed in Cochrane's famyoung man who was employed in coordans a ramity by the name of Prescott. The affair at the time created, if anything, more excitement than the Langmand horror. The parties lived in a farmhouse some way from the lattle village of Suncook. It was in the summer of the year, and the young man Prescot, about 19-years of age, who was out in the field mowing, came back to the home—the hast and being away in town the house—the hust and being away in town—and told the woman, a blooming young female of about 25, that he had come across some very fine berries, and if shi would bring out a pail they could "pick a mess." She went out with him, and, while engaged in picking the berries, a fiendish desire seized him, and he approached her with improper proposals. She scruck at him with her jail, and told him that she should tell her husband of his designs on his return, and he would have him arrested. The young man not over bright, sat down upon a stone and, as he after ward confessed, clied, saying. "Well, I suppose I will be put in jail for it and I dou'k know but what I d as soon be hung as to go to jail!" He then will be put in jail for it, and I don't know but what I d as soon be hung as to go to jail!" He then got up, and, seizing a hure club, he beat the woman upon the head, and then, after ravishing her person, he dragged her lifeless form into the b shes and fled. The corpse of the woman was found after a long search, and in due course of time the yoing man was arrested and confessed the crime. Mr. Armstrong's uncle was then the Sheriff of Hopkinton, and kept the Hopkinton Jail, residing in a part of the building with his wife and only daughter, a young woman, the wife of a sea cap ain by the name of Robert Chase, the young woman being the mother of two children, one a girl about a year and a half old, and a little son of only two days.

of Robert Chase, the young woman being the mother of two children, one a girl about a year and a half old, and a little son of only two days. The populace were so excited over the murder that it was resolved to lunch young Prescott, there being no longer any doubt of his guilt, as he had conjessed the crime. On the night that the lynching was to be carried out the Sheriff and his wife were away out of town, and the young mother was left alone with the keys in that large Jail. The attack was made by the infuriated populace, but the frail jailor had everything secure v barricaded, and they could not gain their object. But in consequence of the excitement and fright of the attempt at lynching, the young mother was thrown into convuls.ons, and died that night in the most interese agony. The baby lived and grew up to be a man. The little girl died in about six weeks after her mother, and the grave was then opened and the child laid by its mother's side.

In course of time the law took its course, and young Prescott was executed by the Sheriff, and the Fembroke part of the tragedy was terminated. The hust and of the Sheriff's daughter, who was at sea during the trial and imprisonment of the culprit and its attendant fatalities, had now landed, and hurried home to meet his wife and expected children. He stopped on the way, and in looking over a paper in the horel saw for the first time an account of the Pembroke murder, the attempt at lynching, the birth of his child, and the sad death of his wife and young daughter. He remained a widower for four or five years and then marned again, resolving that his second wife should not be left alone while he was away so much. So on bis next voyage he took her with him in his ship, and the ship was run

ond wife should not be left alone while he was away so much. So on his next voyage ue took her with him in his ship, and the ship was run down by a larger vessel and all on board were drowned. The boy that was born in the Jail was named Robert Green Chase, and grew up, being educated for the Emsonal clerry, and settled in Philadelphia. He married and had one daughter. About ten years ago Mr. Chase and his wife, accompanied by their little daughter, while at a watering-place, went out for a day's boating, again t the wishes of the little girl, who begged of them not to go; a storm arose, the boat capsized, and the little girl alone was rescued. She is now living in Philadelphia.

THE PITTSTON BANK-ROBBERY.

New York Heraid.

PITTSTON, Pa., Nov. 3.—Our town this morning is in a fever of excitement over the elections and the discussion of one of the most adroit bank-robberies ever committed in this or, probably, any other section of the State. The First National Bank of this place was the victim, and was most skillfully entered, but not without the finest kind of labor on the part of professionals. What makes the matter more won-derful is that the bank is provided with a patent alarm-bell, which is attached to a building near by, and electric wires connect with the bell from almost every conceivable point of entrance to the bank. The onidding is a one-story brick, with a flat roof cloping from front to rear and extending back about 50 feet. In rear of the building is a lot, inclosed at the further end with a low shed, which is built upon an alley. Several ladders have rested upon this shed for months. The back is bounded on the north by a gable-roofed, three-story brick building, the upper portion of which is occupied as a beautiful home.

be has been arrested in this city, charged with negotiating forged Eric City water-worsa bonds. He is said to have been a participant in a whote-sale scheme to flood the country with spurious bonds of the New York Central, the Western Union, and the Baffalo & Eric Railroad.

HORSE THEVES.

Special Distracts to The Chicago Tribuns.

Rioux City, Ia., Nov. 5.—Two horse-thieves named J. Young and H. Tidd, couvicted last week and sentenced to three years each in State Prison, left here to-day in charge of the Sheriff for Ft. Madison.

TEN YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Beened Dispates to The Chicago Tribuns.

Larring, Mich., Nov. 5.—Lines Casior has

bourding-house, the window of which opened directly on the roof. But over it they passed with at detarbing any one, and selecting a spot about 8 feet from the window and near the wall, and about 4 feet from the from edge of the roof, they carefully removed a norm of the tin, putting heavy clods of putty on the places where they cut. After this, they cut a large hile in the roof, which admitted them to a low at its over ting heavy clods of putty on the places here they cut. After this, they cut a large his in the roof, which admitted them to a low a tic over the top wall of the bank. Along this they crebt until they arrived at a point just over the centre of the brack arch of the bank vault, and here they commenced operations again. Their work must have been very rapid, but it was very neat also and very successful, for they managed to out a hole two feet square through the fifteening of the tree with a ready passage from the valit to the aperture in the toof. The opening once made, a fine rope ladder, left by the thieves, was let down, and in this way the floor of the valit was gained, a distance of about 8 feet from the top of the erch.

Tre v ult centain d, besides the books of the bank, three Marvin spherical eafes, which were sationed at it end orp size the doors. A gar-jet was suspended in the centre of the vauit, and this the burglars lit to evable them to projet was suspended in the centre of the variand this the burglars lit to evable them to proceed with their work. A hole was drilled into the lock of one of the safes, and this was charged with nitro giveerine, it is thought. A fire lines cord was then made fas, to the electric fuse attriched to the cord, and this cord was made to run through small screw rings placed in adjacent sholves, and so carried on to the roof, from which the shot was undoubtedly fired, as it would have been impossible for any person to have withstood the concussion caused by the explosion, as shown by the inner door of the vault, which was neutrenly double. The latter was unde of half-inch from.

The theory is that after the explosion the burglars descended to the vault and ransacked the contents of the safe, which was successfully blown open. But they found little for their pains, as nothing was discovered but a lot of currency and a quantity of mutitated bills. A bag containing about \$100 in nickels was discovered, and the whole was probably removed at once to the roof, as it was subsequently discovered there.

The threves now proceeded (it is supposed) to The threves now proceeded (it is supposed to the work of opening the second safe, for wh in the want was opened this morning the outside covering of the lock was found blown off. It is thought that the second explosion awake the promistor of the boarding house next door, for he at any rate spring out of bed and informed the safe that he shakes a location managing around the safe that he shakes a location was him wrong was he at any rate sprang out of bed and informed his wife that he believed something wrong was going on inside the bank. He hastily put on his pants, and, with an open kerosune-lamp, went down-stairs in his bare feet and around the rear of the bank. When he got there he was confronted by a man who leaped from the ladder, who in turn was quickly fol-lowed by another, and still another, the latter having immed from the roof. As alarm was having jumped from the roof. As alarm was raised, but the thieves had made good their raised, but the thieves had made good their escape before assistance arrived. Information was sent at once to the President and Cashier of the bank, who arrived subsequently and made an examination of affairs. In the sudden flight of the burgiars they were compelled to leave almost all their paraphernalia, such as jimmies, sorews, bits, braces, fuses, bar-iron, putty-knives, ropeladders, and skull-caps. One of the latter was an e-aborate affair, woven of the finest silk and of many colors. All the tools left gave evidence that none but the most skulfful professionals were engaged in the robbery. The money removed to the roof was left, of course, together with two complete suits of overalls of dark bits stuff. Money was guosequently firind about

with two complete suits of overails of dark bide stuff. Money was subsequently formed about the building, but in very small amounts.

The owners of the bank state that their loss will not exceed \$50, but had the thieves succeeded in getting into the other safe, which was partially blown open, they would have found notes and papers to the amount of nearly \$500,-000. A YOUNG GIRL SHOOTS HER SEDUCER. On Friday last a young man named George Hatch was shot at Fairview, Ohio, by a girl named Belle Harper. Hatch was employ a harness shop, and was passing near the Harteute entered Hatch's bead and neck. He was charged with seducing Miss Harper and refusion to fulfill a promise of marriage. Miss Harper has made a confession. The gun was loaded with No. 1 shot, eighteen taking effect. The shot was fired from the parlor window, a distance of about 3 rods. The excitement is still raging, with a good deal of sympathy manifested. Hatch was to have been married in about two weeks, and a courier was dispatched for his attanced who came and is now teuts entered Hatch's bead and neck. He was ried in about two weeks, and a courier was dis-patched for his attanced, who came and is now waiting on him. The jugular vein was not en-tirely severed, but one shot entered it. Miss Harper said she did not shoot to kill, but wanted to give him trouble, as he had given her crouble enough. After the shooting she went into the dining-room and ste a hearty dinner. Hatch is in a critical condition.

"I INTEND TO COME IN." Gransy (Mo.) Moner.

About half-past 1 o'clock this morning George Hudson was aroused by a disturbance at the door of his house. He called out to the person making the noise, asking, "Who's there?" and and the disturbance still continuing, he called out again, "If you don't tell your name or leave, out again, "If you don't tell your name or leave, I will hurt you." The party left the door for a a moment, but returned again; and Hudson again demanded, "Who are you, and what's your business?" The person replied, "I intend to come in." and kept on rattling at the door. Hudson then said, "I will open my door to no man at this time of night, unless I know who he is or what is his business." The party then shook and kicked the door violenly, when Hudson, rising in his bed, took his gun and fired, the ball passing through the door and striking the man. in his bed, took his gun and fired, the ball passing through the door and striking the man. Still remaining in his house, Hudson made an outery to arouse the neighbors. After a short time they came, and it was found that the man was John Hulsey. He was lying on his face, and was dead. The ball had entered in front, near the hip-bine, and passed through the body. A Coroner's jury was summoned by Esquire Jones, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Hudson, of course, was not arrested.

OBITUARY. S. Y. M'MAST RS, D. D. St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 5.—The Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters, Rector of Christ Courch, Epis opal, of this city, died this morning, 52 years old. He was born at Guilford C urt-House, N. C., grad-uated from the North Carolina University, ret moved to Alton, Ill., in 1816, was Rector of Chris-Church there in 1851, was for a year Professor Church there in 1851, was for a year Professor in the Western Military Institute of Rentucky, returned to Alton, and thence went in 1888 to Palmyrs, taking the Presidency of St. Paul's College at that place. In 1861 he returned to Illinois, and was Chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers. In 1863 he came to St. Paul and has since oeen Rector of Christ Caurch. He was an active promoter of the State Historical Society, author of Church books of considerable note, and a Freemason of the highest degree. He leaves two surviving children of his first wife (who died at Altoo), one the wife of Chief-Justice Gilnilan, the other a doctor of medicine at Sauk Centre, also his second wife, formerly Mas Bowers, of Alton, and a son. The funeral will take place Sunday.

E. BLOOD. ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 5.—E. Blood, an old esident and prominent merchant of this city, died early this morning of pleurisy. His wife died about two weeks ago, to whom he was very greatly attached. Grief for her less hastened his death. He had been sick but a few days.

THE WYOMING LEGISLATURE. CHEYENNE, W.O., Nov. 5 .- The Wyoming Legislature met and organized here yesterday. After the delivery of the Governor's message it adjourned till Tuesday next.

NEW YORK, Nov 5.—The direct cable reopened or business at mideight. The tariff from New York is 75 cents in gold per word.

The Quebec Legislature opened yesterday with he usual formalities. The rate of taxation for all purposes on property in Springfield, Ill., has been fixed at \$5.02 per \$100.

George M. Pullman arrived at Springfield yesterday with his new model eleeping-car, the "Castalia."

Left Sioux City esterdar for St. Pani, where he will remain and discoarge the duties of Cnief of the Quartermaster's Department of Dakota during the temporary absence of Gen. Card. Col. McClure, Commissary of Subsistence at Sioux City, will act as Assistant Quartermaster till Col. Hughes' return.

GREENLAND BELLES.

The Story of the Arctic Cruiser "Pandora" at Disco.

How the Women Dress--- The Country for Mrs. Bloomer-A Ball in a Carpenter-Shop.

Love-Making Among the Esquimaux-Tromp and Miss Peters.

Drsco, Aug. 7 .- A little land-locked bay, large enough for two or three ships to swing in, shut n on one side by lowering red cliffs, between whose tops may be seen the edge of a glacier; on the other by a rocky slope, surmounted by a flag-stag without a flag. Lying in the bay are two small schooners and a vessel with a long, low, dark bull and slender mass, stepped back, tha give her a raking, jaunty air as she lies rewater of the little bay. Scattered over the rocky slope are ten or fifteen half wooden, half earthen houses, standing about in a loose, free and easy manner, quite independent of each

streets, to which they do not make the slightest Pandora, the little bay is that of Godasyn, and he collection of houses scattered up the slope comprises the little town of Lievely, in North Greenland, usually known by the name of Disco. We took a walk about the vilage. The peo-

ple, young and old, men women, and children-York belle who should wak down Broadway in knee-breeches, cap, boots, and a gentleman's shooting-jacket, with a cig r in her mouth, would not be more utterly lost in the eyes of society than would be a Dice young lady who should appear wilking about over the rocky slopes in a fashionable hat, ribbons, long skirts, and cripoine. "Oh, the shameless hussy," "The brazen-faced thing," would be the

skirts, and crinoline. "Oh, the soumeress hussy," "The brazen-faced thing," would be the verdict of every Disco somen, and Disco society would know her no more.

The Disco costume appears very funny until you get accustomed to it, but rather pretty novertheless. Imagine a pretty girl—and three or four of the Disco girls are very pretty—with her har done up in a kind of topknot on the top of the head with a red ribbon. a loose fitting jacket made of any kind of light, thin stuff, and of any color, trimmed with a fur collar, and made to put in just like a shirt, but reaching only to the waist; a pair of seal skin breeches, with the hairy side out, reaching nearly to the knee and waist; a pair of seal skin breeches, with the hairy side out, reaching nearly to the knee and condined three with a garter; a pair of high boots, meeting the bottom of the trousers, the feet and ankles of red leather, the tops of white lines, starched and ironed, and with a little roll of fur around the tops, and the darkest, demurest eyes and the sunniest brown complexion ever painted by the sunshine, and the sea breezes, and the ocean spray—and von have a faint idea of a Disco girl. You should see them tripping about in their little red boots, with their little short steps soarcely seeming to touch the ground, so soft is their treat or springing over the rocks like young antelopes, to know how charming a girl may be in breeches. And they have the daintiest little feet and hands, toofeet and hands that would make the prettiest New York g sh burst with envy if she saw them; so finely shaped, so small, so delicate, and yet

And they can dance, too, like sylphs. It is the custom in Disco to give a ball to every ship that comes here, and the Pandora, of course, could not form any exception to the rule. It proved to be a very great success.

The ball-room, it is true, was rather small for forty or fifty people to dance in, being only 12 foet by 15. It was also, perhaps, a little dark, being lighted by only one small window, and, as it was broad daylight at 10 o'clock in the evening, it was not thought worth while to bring in

ing, it was not thought worth while to bring in candles. In fact, there was no place to put can-dies, as the ceiling was barely 6 feet candles. In fact, there was no place to put can-dies, as the ceiling was barely 6 feet high, so that the most of us had to be very exceful not to bump our beads, and the room jammed full of people, except a little space in the middle, 4 or 5 feet square, carpenter's shop, which had been cleaned out and transformed for the occasion, although the following legend inscribed over the door in chalk would seem to indicate that its natural

An inscription which our learned and erudite doctor, after much study and a great expenditure of time and labor, at last deciphered to mean, "Music hall door open at 8 o'dock, which, in 'ask, proved to be the only record of the Alert and Disc every found here.

I will not deny that the ball was, perhaps, a listle warm and close, when twenty of our blue jackets and the whole popu ation of the village and crowded into it, and that a little more room might have been desirable. But then, there we rie no petiticosts, no crooline, no long trains to set trampled upon—a woman took up no more room tunns aman, and that made a vast deal of diffe ence. You have no conception of the small space you can dance in when you have no petiticosa to deal with.

I found that 3 feet square was oceans of room of waltz in, while for a polka I we quite lost in so much superduous space. After a while, however, we found it so oppressively hot that we decided to adjourn to so oppressively hot that we decided to adjourn to so oppressively hot that we decided to adjourn the other than the same and which was plut right for dancing. The Pandors was lying asieen in the intile bay, looking like a mere logable beneath the towering cliffs that rose above, threatening to fail and crush her like an eggabell beneath their tremendous masses.

The dancing was commenced outside with renewed cuthusiasm, and I am ready to avouch that I never enjoyed a dance more in my life. Officers and busejackets, we aid mixed together on equal terms, and went through waltzes, polkas, and octillon, with a vizor and good will only to be acquired by forty days at sea. The girls were not acquanted with all the forms of to dancing the work of the decade, upset the reddest, upset lips and the daintiest little beauty, with dark slightly almond-shaped eves, a kin as brown as the nut-brown maid herself, she reddest, upset lips and the daintiest little feet that ever were seen. A greater pleasure even than encircling her slonder was or gazing into her of the leg shove the beac,

voice as I could assume. She looked at me in

voice se I could assume. She looked at me in donbt.

"Nulliagings?" I continued gravely. She evidently regarded it as a somewhat abrupt way of opening the conversation, but she grasped the situation instantly and smiled, k seed her hand to me, and with a merry smile replied, "Ukharluguingutti." which would be equivalent in English to "You must ask pall ase." But her "pa" was away fishing a distance of three or four days march; and as the landors steamed out of the little bay an hour after that the match was untimely broken off. But the greatest amisement was to watch "Tromp." The poet has sung that it is the nature of man to drink. I think it is the nature of a Dutchman to waitz. He seemed to throw his whole soul into it, and went fying over the ground with an avident enjoymest, a grace, smoothness, wariness of motion, that did one's soul good to see, and which are only acquired by people of his nation. He told me afterward that never, even with the most beautiful and refined European lade, had be enjoyed a dance so much, and that he had never seen one that ever approached this Dice girl as a waitzer. "Why, she does dance so lightly as a feather," he said; "you feel as though she would escape from your fingers and fly away very quick. It is like waitzing with a butterfly.

Love AT SIGHT.

The truth is that "Troup" had failen desper-

nogers and ity away very quick. It is like waltzing with a butterfiv.

LOVE AT SIGHT.

The truth is that "Troup" had failen desperately in love with his partner. From the moment he desovered her he refused to dance with any other girl and so menopolized her that nobody else had the ghost of a chance. She was in fact the acknowledged belie of Disco, the pretitest girl in the place, and well the little sly boots knew it. Her little red boots showed some very pretty needlework, done in different colored thread by her own dainty fingers, the white sarched and ironed linen boot tops, embroidered with some kind of open work, resembling that sort of thing you continually see civilized is dies working upon, but which sleave mysteriously disappears just when it is ready to he wore and is honceforth lost to the vision of man. Above this was a roll of white fur, then a hand of brown flesh and blood, then a red garier f stened with a buckle, then a pair of sealskin breeches, of a soft mouse color, above which, puffed out around the waist, was a red chen se covered with a surfor sleave wisterest of a light yellow made all of a circe fit increase. We took a walk about the vilage. The people, young and old, men women, and children all turned out to see us, and arrected use in the state of the s

haughty, and if less besulfful, were far sweeter and more charming. For my own part, I early concluded that I preferred the sweet and gentle pride of beauty to the proud and scornful, and inwardly decided that Miss Peters was a spoiled, ill-natured, disagreeable young lady, and wished "Tromp" joy of her, with all my heart. Her pride and arrogance us ay have been augmented by the circumstance that her usele played the violin, and was the musician of the ball. It was he that directed the festivities, and, in truth, he did it very well, pla ing a waltz, or a polka, or a reel as we in turn demanded them, aithough he spoke only a word or two of English, which he had picked up, probably, from an occasional English whaler, or a still rarer Arctic expioring ship.

It must not be supposed, however, that

ship.

It must not be supposed, however, that "Tromo" was the only one who was susceptible to the charms of these fair ones. Our navigating officer appeared to me to be just as badly smitten, and devoted himself to a young lady which a very high tooknot with an assiduity which. I am afraid, would have rendered some fair English lady highly indignant could she have seen him. When the dance was over, he went walking about the village with her on his arm, smiling down upon her in a way which must have stirred her little heat up to lite very depths; carrying on a convertation with signs, node, and winks, and from time to time making what, to a perfectly superjudiced spec ator, seemed to be idiotic gesticulations, intended, probably, as assing remarks about the weather. The Ladles Modells of Decondum.

It should not be forgotten with regard to these girls that they are all very well behaved. They allowed the men not even a kiss nor a squeeze of the hand, and knew as well how to maintain their dignity and keep people at a proper distance as do any other young ladies. They are all good Christians and church-going people, belonging, as do all the Esquimaux of Greenland, to some form of the Lutheran faith to which they have been converted by the mild and beneficent influence of the kindly Danes. They have a nest little wooden church, where they have religious services every Sunday, and a pastor, who goes the rounds of a district and appears regularly among them shout once a month, and they lead a quiet, innocent, virtuous, and to all appearances, a happy life in their title icebound world. The summer is probably the most lonesome time for them, as nearly all the men are away then on the hunting and lishing grounds. We only say five or six about the village, and they took no part in the fessivities, so that the girls look for ships touching here—a very race occurrence—as the great event of the summer.

very rare occurrence—as the great event of the summer.

At length, about 12 o'clock, we saw the signal to come off flying from the Pandora's masthead, and, after one more waitz, we look an affectionate leave of our fair friends, thanking them, as well as we could, for the pleasant evening they had given us. They accompanied us down to the waterside—asme of us managing to steal a kies on the way—and then scrambled into the jolivboat while the girls stood on the shore in a group watening us with half smiling, half saddened faces. As we pushed off they set up a kind of half languing, half tearful cry, which followed us far out into the bay, and came to us over the widening water softened into a saddened stream as sweet and musical as the signing of so feolian narp. It was so and withal that the dogs of the village, which had likewise followed us down to the water's edge to see us off, joined to with a mourn ful how, and made a sorrowful chaus that sounded strangely wild and waird in the dim mysterious swilght of the Arctic summer night. It was a pretty and graceful farewell, and added one more kindly solvent to our memories of Disco. The dear girls—we will never see them again, but we will not soon forget their happy mirth and pleasants smiling faces that seems to make the dreary desolation around them blossom with roses.

The steamers Beston and Carroll, the last Misseurr River boats of the assessor arrived at very rare occurrence—as the great event of the

The steamers Benton and Carroll, the last Missouri River boats of the season, arrived at Sioux City from above, and left last night for St. Louis with cargoes of grain.

AUBURN, N. Y.

Surroundings---An Econom ical Place to Live In.

Objects of Interest In and About the City.

Leading Notables ... The Poet of Owasco--The Theological Seminary.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna, AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—If John Hardenburg, who came here in 1790, and Uncle Billy Bostwick (about the same time), had foreseen the wants of 20,000 people who inhabit this burg, he or they would have squatted 2 miles further south, on "sand Beach," where the Owasco Lake laves the shores instead of taking up a "mill privilege" on the creek, which divides the inhabitants more effectually than those social relat did the Jews and Samaritans of old. The drive to the foot of the lake being only 2 miles, one may well call Auburn "a water-ing-place," for here come the rela-tives and friends of old settlers every summer. and, donning summer-gear,—such as phylactery bonnets by the ladies, and garter-marked stockbonnets by the ladies, and garter-marked stock-ings by young, bearded gentlemen,—camp out on the Owasco, or fish in the Skanesteles or Caynga; and, with such fabulous catches of bass, trout, pike, pickerel, and perch, no one can say it is not a watering-place. There are En-senore Glen, 11 miles up the lake, on the western shore, reached often by the Sonthern Central Railroad; Watkins Glen, on the Cayuga; and the Montezuma Marshes, north, where ducks are taken; so no one need die of ennul

who comes here for fun and frolic, to say nothing of recuperating faded energies, long sore from frequent wear and tear of life.

AUBURN'S SURBOUNDINGS.

Around Auburn, besides the above, are the country-seats of William Seward, Jr., and of the Hon. Theodore M. Pomerov, Mayor of the city. On the east-shore of the Owasco, directly opposite Eusenore, Mr. S. informed me, in answer to the question "if Seth Green's planting showed any results in the piscatorial line," that he managed to hand in from twenty to twenty-five good-sized fish often before breakfast. Acting upon this hint, I went on to the Cayura, and took in a good-sized pickerel and eighteen bandsome perch in a few hours' boating. About 2 miles south of the outlet of the Owasco, resides Mr. E. T. Throop, Martin, at the old homestead of Gov. Throop, who died last year at the age of 91. "Willow Brook" is the most hospitable place in these parus, and Mr. Martin, with a refined family (Mrs. M. is of the old Knickerbocker stock of Albany), manages to have every nook and corner crowded every summer with guests from New York to New Mexico. Gen. Knapp, late of Gov. Dix's staff, resides, I believe most of his time on the western shore of the Owasco,—the rest at the Windsor Hotel, in New York.

MR. REWARD'S RESIDENCE IN TOWN is the old family residence of his grandfather,

ern shore of the Owasoo,—the rest at the Windsor Hotel, in New York.

MR. SEWARD'S RESIDENCE IN TOWN
is the old family residence of his grandfather,
Judge Miller, and the last resting-place of his
bonored father. I do not know that any description has ever been given in the papers of this remarkable place; certainly the writer would not
intrude beyond the consent of the lovely family
who delight in showing visitors through
the well-stored rooms, lined with rare old paintings, Chinese curiosities, and roocoo furniture,—

the accumulation of over half a century,—in
the old-fashioned mansion of brick, which was
fashioned, in part at least, by the hands of Brigham Young, who laid brick at the time it was
buit, in Auburn The Governor's residence,
surrounded with large shade-trees, is in the very
centre of the city, but secluded by a location a
few blocks from the main thoroughfare. The
youngest son, William, occupies the mansion,
while Frederick lives East. The Major is Paymaster in Dakota.

Auburn contains several hundred retired gentlemen, who have beautiful residences, and ample grounds attached. Hence the place is noted

Auburn contains several hundred retired gentlemen, who have beautiful residences, and ample grounds attached. Hence the place is noted more for its quiet social relations than for its business attractions. Young men had better follow Mr. Greeley's advice and go West, that come here for business. The meet pretentions residences are those of D. M. Osborn, of Kirby Reaper note, on South street; that of William Beardsley, Esq., comes next in value; then those of the late Gen. J. H. Chedell, Dr. Williard, Mr. Barber, Abijah Pitch, Theodore Case, Charles Wood, Mr. Peck (editor of the Advertiser), E. P. Rose, (ex-Mayor), and others,—in all at least fifty beautiful places. The city has always been noted for its able lawyers and other professions! celebrities.

Among the literati, we have a descendant of the old Mohawk f mickerbocker family of Van School of Wood.

The content was a state of the more thank of the content and the cornice are of light-cocted sanks. The wood-liniah of the chite building a of and the cornice are of light-cocted sanks. The wood-liniah of the chite building a of the content and in this State. The best of them—

"The First of the Knickerbockers,..." The King of the Hurons, "and "Bell Brandon"—are still found in our circulating libraries. Mr. M." State, and contains but four rooms for the country nows for the building in the size of the

several tales and novels, the secoes of which were laid in this State. The best of them—"The First of the Knickerbockers," "The King of the Hurons," and "Bell Brandon"—are still found in our circulating libraries, Mr. M's principal reputation, however, as an original poet and devoted wooer of the coy Muse, rests on a small volume untitled.

which, published some time since, under the austices of Gov. Seward, is now reprioted with the addition of other poems, among which admires of the poet's genius will miss some favorities. This little volume should grace every librar, and speak to every heart of the early days of our native land. This writer has been called "the Poet of Anburn;" he should be styled emphatically "the roet of Owasco." The tale is simple and interesting,—a thread on which are strong pearis of thought, feeling, and description. The measure, smooth and meiodious, reminds one of Scott; and, as Scott linked his name with the burns and brace of his native land, so has the Poet of Owasco, to quote his own beautiful couplet, with

The seven fair lakes that lie,
Like mirrors, neath the summer-sky.

The story is of a captive taken at the burning of Sebenectady, and borne afar to the waters of the Owasco; and of her rescue by her laver. The strange charm, which lingers about these lakes, which seems ever to draw those who have once loved them and felt the power of their beauty, back to their shores, has evidently pervaded the soul of the odet, and is redected in his verse. He has gazed on Nature in the splendor of her loveliness; and "looked through Nature up to Nature's God."

All who have looked upon the picturesque Owasco's quiet scener cannot fail to appreciate the closing lines of Part First:
Upon the shore of that fair lake, Whose witer surges ever break.
Upon her pebbled margin lightest; Whose silver surges ever break.
Upon her pebbled margin lightest; The wild own her wave were seen; And where the routh-reddress lang.
And where the routh-reddress lang.
And where the routh-reddress lang.
And where

orm at sea:

I woke that night from peaceful draum
To see the ligutning's burid gleam
Flashing across the foaming creat
Of the vexed ocean's heaving breast;
The answered shouts on deck to hear,
That told impending danger near;
The dismat creaking of the shrouds,
The flashing of the canvac clouds;
And over, under, midst the whole.
The thunder's long, hourse, deafening roll. The thunder's long, nourse, desirening road on deck with reeling steps I went, Just as the whole broad firmsment, and all the vast expanse below. Were rediant with the lightning's glow. The reshing waves, the inclining ship. The captain with his pallid hip. The satiors clinging to the yards, The group that clustered by the guards, The reset that roared upon the less.—I saw them all, then caused to see; I saw them all, then caused to see; Such atarless, reyeass, total night Pollowed that brief and dazning light, when I saw, every American should be

one live, with or without a family

wife, \$14. The table is good, old-fashioued cookers, of food of all kinds in marter. The hiring rooms, furnished or unfast.

are of all denominations; and, while eloquent preachers are "holding forth" days, the body of the clergy are devote toral work, and earnest in their dails

A great event in the history of a

ion to the
AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SERVICE
I refer to the completion of the me
destined to take the place of the old
in 1830 At that time, subscriptions of
for the purpose of building a gene
for the purpose of building a gene for the purpose of buil seminary, in which mir business transactions a world worldly, may be a the logic of facts is all the field and zealous work for at might be safe to say that the you embarked in trade here some thir would soon learn that a pew in cer-and an account in a particular ban passport to success, and zeal is thus And yet let us not be unjust to he Episcopalians had count acceptant

many years since, a ure of stone was by contributions all over the liberality of Trinity Church, years since it was fixed upon substantial stone church and one, which was done at a costs were of the opinion that it was

cheerful room, 56 by 40, with nine tables, as sais at present for sevent-two persons. Whe fully occupied, the room will seat over 180.

On leaving the hall, a glance about the green shows the series of new buildings, in sight entrast with the old Seminary. The Dodge and Segan Library building, the handsons residence of Frof. Herrick Johnson, and the sew Messell Hall, are astisfactory in view of present unfames, and in the prospect for the future. The resident Professors are Dr. Hall, Dr. Hopsins, Dr. Huntington, the Rv. Mr. Limber, and Dr. Johnson, with Dr. Conda, Kmains Professor of Divinity. It is runword that, som Dr. Hall's retirement, the Rev. Dr. Burdman, pastor of the Second Presbytesium Charchael clear-needed theologian.—will be cheese his used. Dr. B. so one of the most guist, pasant, and courteous gentlemen anough his peach.

clear-headed theo ogian.—will be seed. Dr. B. is one of the most goula, ant, and courteous genticinen among his and, with Profs. Hopkins and Becche, five the iostitution in our midst, growing popular every year.

Altists and partition in our midst, growing popular every year.

The only artist of merit we have in claim your city, and vet he was corn here, and is and has been for two years, at work on ecape-views of the Owasco, Skansson, Susquehana. Clough, for several years to felliott (also bru here), has now the in praise from the best minds here for cess of elitott (also bru here), has now the in praise from the best minds here for cess of defineating the shady nooks, waterials, and of these water-courses. Among these presents of these water-courses. Among these presents of the owner, and the present of the course outlet, each clought's Ludscapes are faintful copies. Nature.—so true to it that one could vancomplete truthfulness in transferring to was those unfrequented spots in which a would describe his feelings, of a first the abode for elfs and goblins of fairy the where grow.

Full many a gem of purest ray was a first transferring to a fair to the course of the property of

would describe mis feelings, on a siral week fit abode for elfs and goblins of fairyhad where grow

Full many a gem of purest ray seemed of "Most painters are so thoroughly and all exclusively taken up with the grows they care for little else besides. The criminal the art in a picture so much that he is good to the subject. Praise the subject, and halmost as lief you had praised the fit in a potture, the subject and halmost as lief you had praised the fit in a picture, the subject made almost as lief you had praised the fit in a picture, the subject made a ference to them. That might he in or even ignoble, so long as good color, drawing, and composition, my humble opinion, if the techniques the of the picture, the subject is so and higher,—it is the soul of it. Drawing, and to the whole work and to every part and to every part and to every part and care are taken by Clough is tone and color to his landcape; is one gets a view of the aire and far distance, ranging many mises, as in the ground, while the green hedges, and the infer at the subject who had a more than the sum of the aire. As the knowledge of a tray that of counting the leaves, so does it similar to once that the whole scene is grouped in complete whole, and one exclaims they natural! How pictures just orders came from New York to purchastication sale, quite a cumber of those Cayusa County; and Mr. C. has it in his to make another sale, this fail, of accust the to be stranger that William II described to the stranger that William III described to the stranger that William II described to the stra

THE LAST

An Ex-Hotel Cas the Regula

He Squanders His E.

Gamblers a The First Ste

Crime, like other dis at times as to assume the No specific in the nature of seems able to prevent it, nicipal ordinances, feloni da ly occurrence. A firm administer the affairs of this city, very foreibly of the above remarks, the proof will intro-cash book, which will abtheir former cashier to \$2 500. His name is

LOWELL MASON and he has gone as a say rants, for \$13 a month yeary foolishly supposed dian fighting. Some tim ioned, being in need of to look after the intricate engaged this man, who l monials. His character for he had a lierk, first of A mbsequently of E. S. silroad contractors, the nem complete sati dark-complexioned ma nanner, charming n the most eisbor of gaudiness that mdistensable qualifi-upplicant for hotel nent be add

Moutgomery was accept the duties of his position of steadily advancing peially until he should proprietors in the ances his cond. or ployers with confide congratulated themsel which placed them in poman. A person of such business, seeming sobre acceptable to guests, was be grew in importance. rated | Osl ato appe might be termed

which he neglected forced to conclude inres and character mres and characteristic sions appeared that ion with an ax-vitiding in the West year the signair tent of S.ev her beloved that a v." It was known that he was a frequently being a robject of eary patrons of that resurt. Sor at the Adelphi, and which are less respectable. which are less responded demands

which culminated to the Traders' N.

lenfed the accomm. When once Le b

nrally that he was loath the hote of being able frequenter of the gamb and a companion of the He failed to reasize the could be made to pa money is it, until his involved a large amount to him, and whope to remace.
posited promiscuous Clark street and claes desired and the continue he was a large amount. He invamoney on the losing ca.
Notwithstanding the
Montgomery outwardly
cency that is thought
childlike innocence. I life were kept so see;
the ware kept so see;
the ware kept so see;
the ware kept so see;
the war kept so see;
the war in the war in the see;
the amanner devoid of
is accounted for by the
him, which was based
unstained by a market
unstained by a market
unstained by a market

that, in addition to the that, in addition to the who dreamed of him all ciations of a similar chautables of this city. He spent much money if A short time ago the laudioids, from circum greated a breach of good thought them to warren with ac

gested a breach of goo thought them to warren wis ac and see if their s spic espionage under which cape his observation, as when he reflected on it reported to be a man of chance he visited, we without the twitching was a culmination he has game in which he his first inclinations of the construction of the construction of the construction and tiemen whose cultivation wronged. He has a the critical cozed out, and he was mental agony no remopened promisingly with a gloom of crime. Aforded few had be might here be stated the promptings of an hoad as employers related and assisted them in the had de, critical work ago he arcse in of restlessness and de in the hotel office at was Sunday, and durin of his superiors he imade he exit from the

of his superiors he p made his exit from the sageway used only by the last heard of him days thereaster by or making his way cauttot and BESSED IN THE UNI This information y justice partner of the lover the city for a continuous to the covered the object of fectuating quarters of mierogated his forme which had induced his and tecome an outcast his first indiscression a persuaded to drink as his first indiscussion a parsuaded to drink as an old acquaintance. Michigan avenue, and of Trade. He initial ghouses of the fame. resources would us recourse to the resources would us when he became awaillebed, he resorted guided by a delastive able to replace the sufficient on the Reduced finally allon, and without he cullated under au that he could thus hi nees are smalle to do less as we may be allowed. They be among the time to malice, and do me that his relations public rain would rear and housends. They be are to malice, and do me that his relations public rain would related.

character, becomes so universal in communities at times as to assume the form of an epidemic. No specific in the nature of police, organizations No seems able to prevent it, and violations of mu-nicipal ordinances, felonies, and murders are of taly occurrence. A firm of hotel-keepers, who administer the affairs of a prominent bouse in this city, very forcibly realize the truth of the above remarks, and if asked for the proof will introduce you to their cash book, which will show the dishonesty of heir former cashier to the extent of nearly \$2,500. His name is LOWELL MASON MONTGOMERY, and he has gone as a soldier to fight in the make, for sl3 a month and the modicum of

ains but four rooms for sinmoder of the space is commissed
i housekeeper's rooms, kitchre-rooms, the refectory, bathta, etc. The refectory is a
by 40, with nine tables, and
seventy-two persons. When
room will seat over 100.
All, a glance about the grounds
new buildings, in buight coneminary. The Dodge and Moreminary, the Dodge and Moreminary, and the new Memorial

eminary. The Dodge and Morag, the handsome residence of sou, and the new Memorial ry to view of present useful cospect for the future. rofessors are Dr. Hall, Dr. lington, the R. v. Mr. Beech, with Dr. Condit, Emericus ity. It is rumored that, upon int. the Rev. Dr. Boardman, and Presbyterian Church.—abgian.—will be chosen in his cof the most genial, pleases opkins and Beecher, give tone a our midst, growing more

s and paintings.

f merit we have is claimed by
he was oorn here, and is now,
we years, at work on landof wasee. Sixmontaines, and
gh, for several years the pupil
ra here), has now the highest
st minds here for frems of art
ly nooks, waterfalls, and gless
rate. Among those upon his
an old mill at Elasenore: a
the Skaneatelee; bridge and
the Owace outlet; sic, etc.
ess are faithful copies of
it that one could verify his
cass in transferring to his canense appear on a first view as
nid gobline of fairyland, and

rem of purest ray serena.

beaking of artist and critic:

so thoroughly and all but
up with the technique, that
else besides. The artist loss
so much that he is jealous
value the subject and he had
on had praised the frana
ad artists say that, in lookthe subject made no difThat might be trivial,
so long as there was
g and composition. Now, in

if the technique be the life
subject is something even
soul of it. Drawing, compobe estimated and consudered
a picture; expression belongs

ioned, being in need of a competent individual to look after the intricate affairs of their office, angaged this man, who brought numerous testi-aonials. His character sogged this man, who brought attractors testing annials. His character was above regoach, for he had served as confidential jerk, first of Albert Hopter, and absequently of E. S. Alexander, both heavy allread contractors, the latter gentleman having his office in the Palmer House, and had given em complete satisfaction. He is a bandsome, re-complexioned man, gay and graceful in namer, charming in conversation, and dressed in the most elaborate style, yet with an absence ensable qualifications, without which an cant for hotel service farely meets encour-

THE LAST RESORT.

the Regular Army.

fie Squanders His Employers' Money on

Gamblers and Women.

The First Step in Crime.

Crime, like other diseases of a pronounced

yory foolishly supposed to be obtainable in In-han fighting. Some time ago the firm men-

se patropage was desirable. mery was accepted, and entered upon the duties of his position with an opportunity of steadily advancing professionally and finan-cally until he should complete the trinity of proprietors in the ownership and management of the establishment. To all ontward appearhis cond or was such as to inspire his em ployers with confidence, and they frequently congratulated themselves at the fortune

beiness, seeming sobriety and reliability, one so acceptable to guests, was not daily available, and be grew in importance from the rising of the muntil the going down thereof as long as he remained. In fact this fellow occupied an elerated position behind the desk, and everything thereinto appertationg was of a character that might be termed lovely.

Sociality,

seems above the common herd, and from letters rhich ne neglected to destroy one is irresistibly forced to conclude that he simulated the features and characteristics of Don Juan. It has not appeared that he was carrying on a furtation with an ex-wife of a prominent cutzen remaining in the West Div. son, but who at present, war the signature of "Mrs. Moffat," a resilent of Sievens Point, Wils., appreses at beloved that she "dreams about him nighting." It was known during his sojourn here had be was a frequenter of the boulevard, when

ser beloved that she "dreams about him nighty". It was known during his sojourn here that he was a frequenter of the boulevard, when behind a teau of high-meetided racers he stimmed slicing an object of envy and admination to the parrons of that resort. He was a constant vistor at the Adolphi, and places of amusement such are less respectable. This mode of life sade demands on Alontcomery's exchequer rhich culminated in reducing his bank account it the Traders' National to nothing, and, being lesied the accommodation moneyed corporations ometimes give customers, he had recourse, as the sequel proves to the sequ

none on the losing caid.

Nowithstanding the burden he was carrying, Henigomery outwardly maintained a complasency that is thought to be inseparable from childlike innocence. His vigious practices of life were kept so secret that at first no suspicion was entertained of his faithlessness, and his dasipation, if occasionally referred to, was it a mainter devoid of oriense or reproof. This is seconned for by the confidence reposed to him, which was based on a record previously mataned by a mark of reproach.

IT HAS SINCE CORE TO LIGHT that, in addition to the "window" in Wisconsin who dreamed of him nightly, he had other associations of a similar character among the disreputables of this city. But it does not appear that he spent funch money in that way.

A short time ago the misguided and defrauded hadoods, from circumstances which had suggested abreach of good faith on his part, between the first of the superior of the capital stream of the superior of the superiors he packed as small values and superiors he packed as smal

This information was communicated to the jusior partner of the hotel, who, after hunting ver the city for a considerable time, at last discovered his object of his search in a bunk at the necruting quarters on Randolph street. He interrogated his former teachier as to the causes which had induced him to torfeit his integrity and tecome an outcast, and was informed that has first indiscretion as a drink. He had been becaused to drink socially for the first time by an old acquaintance and present resident of hichigan areaue, and an operator on the Board of Trade. He initiation was succeeded by frequent sprease and scoral tiouts. This led him to house of the fame. This led to expenses his magazes would not cover, and he had frecurse to the money in his charge. When he became aware of the amount he had litted, he resorted to the gambling houses, saided by a delasfve hope that he would be the templace the sum taken, but instead added Dif. Reduced finally to a condition of despertition, and without the nerve to kill himself, he callated under an assumed name, hoping that he could time hide himself. The gentlement of the properties are unable to eximate the exact amount follows.

ment sufficiently sovers. He left for Newport Barracks to charge of a Sergeant last Tuesday, and by this time is en route for the Black Hills. An Ex-Hotel Cashier Enlists in

LINCOLN TOWER.

The Rev. Newman Hall's History of the London Memorial.

The Rev. Newman Hall, in the Independent, describes Linco'n Tower, the newly-incished structure adjoining that ce ebrated preacher's church in London, news of the dedication of which was recently received by telegraph. The tower is intended as a memorial of Abraham Lincoln and his emancipation proclamation. Its erection was proposed by Americans. "It was afterward resolved," says Mr. Hall, "to make the memorial internations."

"In 1867," he continues, "when I first visited America, many contributions were made to this object, all of which, without any deduction, were lodged with Mr. W. E. Dedge, who had headed the subscription with \$000, In 1878 I again enjoyed the pleasure of a tour in the States, when cord al invitations were given me to preach by the clerky of valious denominations. On these occasions many thousands of persons added their contributions.

"About 51,250 were given by four persons; but the rest of the \$1,500 was contitioned in small sums, the averses there ever more them.

"About 1,250 were given by four persons; but the rest of the \$12,500 was contituated in small sums, the average being not more than 10 cents to each doner. It is pleasant to think of the multitudes of persons who have thus put a brick into the building. I feel under great obligation for the put itege granted me of presching the Gospel through the length and breath of the land; and, as these contributions were given by those to whom I menstered, I had the pleasure of feeling that to the extent of my poor ability some return was rendered for what was intrusted to me. In every case the contribution was sent intact from the church officers to Mr. W. E. Dodge. The sum had now, with interest, reached the amount of £3,500—half the estimated cost of the structure. The British half was very speedidly and promptly contributed by persons of all ranks, from the Duze of Westminster and the Ead of Shaftesbury to the street-sweeper and the shoe-black.

"The vace and finial will make the entire height shout 220 feet,—the height of the monument on Tower Hill. The Lincolo Tower is pronounced to be one of the most beautiful as well as one of the highest erections in London, It is visible from the Houses of Parliament, from the National Ga lery at Charing Cross, along the Thames Embaokment, and from Westminster, Waterloo, and Biackfriars' bridges."

The Atonement Idea in the Myth of Prometheus.

The close of Longfellow's new poem, like that of Goethe's "Faust," intimates an atonement through punishment.—a lesson that the myth of Prometheus eisewhere inculcates. The "Phædo" of Plato expressly states that "those who have committed crimes which, though great, are not impardonable," are plunged into Tartarus, whence they emerge by the Rivers Cocytus and Pyripblegethon, and "are carried back again into Tartarus, and theores into the rivers unceasingly, until they obtain mercy from those whom they have wronged." Here, co-tainly, is reconciliation and "atonement through punishment," under the "Olympian regime." It is more fully explained in Plato's "Gorgias," and is there mentioned as an arrangement between Junter and Pluto, of the Olympian dynasty.

In further discussion of this interesting subject, the Springlied Republican says:

Scholars and divines have found in the myth of Promeheus not only an atonement, but the Atonement. Probably the reader will recognize Dr. Wootsey as neither heretical nor postically funciful; yet in his edition of 1872):

There is in this fable (of Prometheus) a striking resemblance to the Scriptural account of the fall of man, though it may be hard to say whether the fable grew up on Greek ground, or was an altered form of an old-tradition. But whit shall we say of the interposition of Jupiter's son, and of the wass borne by Charon for Frometheus's which are strategly site the last and greatest truth of recelation." How can we think that heathen fables knew aught of what was but darkly seem, even by Jewish prophess?

If this question of Dr. Woolsey is to be taken as expressing a doubt rather than as pointing to a remarkable concidence, perhaps it can best be answered by Mr. Gladstone, who in his "Homer and rich Homeric Age" expressly gives his sacction to the docurne that the Homeric relation of Jupiter, Apollo, and Minerya, its precisely, though fautasucally, that of the Father, Son, and rioly Spirit, in the Christian theology. In s

We have only to add that Homer, whatever we may think of his personality, dates back to an early period in Hobiew history, and that Zecoylus, who wrote out the myth of Promethe-Eschylns, who wrote out the myth of Promethe-us in elaborate dramatic form, was contemporary with Darius and Xerxes, and wrote about 450 years before the Christian era. There is noth-ing to show that sither of them had direct ac-quaintance with the Hebrew sacred books or with the Talmudic literature,—sources which may possibly account for the Messianic prophe-cies of Virgil in his "Poilio." Fishback's Heroism.

Fishback's Heroism.

Indianape is Journal, Oct. 29.

Yesterday morning Mr. John Fishback and wife, and Miss Emma Ovens, Mrs. Fishback's nices, went to Broad Ripple for a day's fishing. They went per aced to make their dinner off the fish they should catch. The fact that no fish were caught did not prevent them from preparing dinner from the articles they carried with them: had it done so, this story would never have been written. A fire was built, and Miss Ovens sat down on a log alongside to superintend the manufacture of the beverage which was to soothe and cheercoffee. A orisk wind was blowing at the time, a fact that prevented Miss Ovens from noticing particularly a peculiar rushing sound in her rear. Mrs. Fishback noticed the cause, however, and acreamed. Miss Ovens turned round, and to her horror discovered that her dress was in flames. She jumped up, and immediately the flames enveloped her to such an extent that she could not be seen in their midst. Mr. Fishback, who was a few rods distant, perceiving the danger, pulled off his coat and, rouning to Miss Ovens, at empted to smother the flames, but could not, the coat failing to cover them. With great presence of mind he seized the unfortunate girl by both hands, ran with her to the river and threw her in, holding on by one hand. The flames still continued to blaze on the shoulder out of the water, and he turned her over, thereby putting out the last vestige of the fire. When drawn out of the river Miss Ovens had nothing but a single undergarment on, so complete had been the work of the flames; but fortunately, yet strangely, beyond a slight singelog of her har and burning of one ear, she entirely escaped injury. That the accident did not result intailly under the circumstances is due entirely to the presence of mind and prompt measures taken by Mr. Fishback.

The Excess of Women in Bassachu-

The fact that i are are more women than men in the State of Massachusetts is well enough known, but, in the opinion of the Boston Daily Advertiser, the usual explanations of the disparity are not the true ones. It says that the excess of women is not to be accounted for either by the emigration of men from the State or by the alleged fact that Massachusetts furnishes an exo-ption to the general rule in the matter of male and female urths. The rule is that there are more men children than women children born into the world, and it has been supposed that in Massachusetts this rule is reversed by some occult law or undiscovered circumstance. This, the Advertiser believes, is a mistake, and it sees in the excess of women a result of the large amount of manufacturing done in the State. The emigration of men to the Middle and Western States has its influence upon the ratio of males to females, but this one cause of disparity is not sufficient to account for the actual state of the case. The Advertiser finds a more active influence in the amount of light work for women which the factories constantly afford, and says that the excess of women is due chiefly to the incoming of working-rirls from other States, and particularly from Mane and Vermont. This says that the excess of women is due chiefly to the incoming of working-cirls from other States, and particularly from Maine and Vermont. This view is strengthened by the fact that Maine, which has enferred far more severely than has Massachusetts from the emigration of its men, has only 709 more women than men; while in Vermont the mates outnumber the females by 880. The theory is further sustained by a comparison

of the statistics of factory towns with those of farming communicies—a comparison which shows that the disparity between the numbers of the two sexes is considerably greater in the office and towns devoted chiefly to manufacturing industries than anywhere else, and notably in Lowell, which has 649 females to every 441

Post Hunos, Mich. Nov. 5—10 p. m.—Dow pro s Nashus, Kewsen w. Montgomery and c. assets.

Lowell, which has 549 females to every 441 males.
Unluckily for the new theory, however, the census shows an excess of women, not on! in the State at large, but also in every county, which, in view of the fact that the excess in manufacturing towns must be largely made up of native women, drawn from the State's own farming communities, seems to show that the State does, at er all constitute an exception to the general rule. The farming communities lose men to the West but they lose women also to the manufacturing to ers. and yet there remains in every county a numerical excess of women.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Preights were quiet and a shade firmer, vessels being taken at 6e for corn and 61/2c was asked for wheat, with 61/2c bid, and at the close 65/2c was paid for a small vessel. For a vessel to load wheat at Milwaukee, To was bid. The charters include the schr J. M. Secti for corn at 6c; the D. A. Wells for wheat at 6.4/2c; prop J. Fisk, wheat, all to Buffalo, and the prop Montgomery for corn to Sarnia on through rate. Capacity, about 30,000 bu wheat and 61,000 ou corn. In the afternoon the schr T. Gawn for 33,000 bu west to Buffalo on private terms; also, one not named for

In the alternoon to Buffalo on private terms; also, one not named for 22,003 bu corn.

BUFFALO.

The following charters were reported on the 3d: Schr Maumee Valley, water-lime to Toledo at 5c; to vessels not named, water-lime to Cleveland at 5c, and salt to Detroit at 5c.

vessels not named, water-time to dievesand at 5c, and salt to Detroit at 5c.

MILWAUKEE.

The charters reported on the 5th were: To Buffalo—Schrs City of Toledo, Ida Keith, Moonlight, and R. C. Crawford, wheat at 1tc.

DETROIT.

On the 3d the rates ruled firm. Wheat to Buffalo, 363%c; to Oswego, 6%c; to Ogdensburg, 7c. The schr Canton loads for Oswego at quotation. The schr T. B. Rice loads my at Lexington for Bla & Rock, Lake Huron, at \$2.50 per ton, and returning takes lumber from San is to Buffalo at \$3.35 per m., and is to get quick dispatch.

CLEVELAND.

The Leader of the 5th has the following in regard to

The Leader of the 4th has the following in regard to lake freights: It cannot in truth be said that freights at the present time are very brisk. Enough vessels are in port, and there seems to be a good supply of coal; but then a large number of crafts clear every day tor Upper Lake ports light, but why theydo this is not very clear, unless they are disastisfied with rates. From 50 cents to \$1.00 are paid to Chicage, and 85 cents to Milwaukes.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CEICAGO.

Another exceedingly duli day at the lumber docks pasterday. Not one cargo of lumber arrived during the day. Not one cargo of lumber arrived during the day. The lumber trade for this season is nearly pla; ed out, and a large number of vessels have already gone into winter quarters.... The tup Parker, of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, has been changed from a night boat to a day boat. The day boats will from a night boat to a day boat. The day boats with have to go on earlier and work laker to make up for the withdrawal of the night boat.... The bark Lafr mier is repairing at one of the docks of the Chicag Dry-Dock Company.... The schr E. M. Forch have conversed an overhauling at the dock of the Union Dry Dock Company.... The big soft Michigan and the br Our Son left for Buffalo yesterday with cargons crain. s br Our Son left for Buffalo yesterday with cargoes grain.....The bark Cecilia was very severely damag yesterday by running into the upper railroad bridge. She lost her jibboom, headgear, and all her head-riging. The damage to the bridge is very slight.....No that the sailors' strike us endel, the police are valian ly partoling up and down the docks, but as long there was any danger none could be found within miles.

LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—The schr Young America arrives
this afternoon from Dunkirk, and was immediately placed in dry-dock. The extent of her damages are not yet ascertained. Telegraphic news has reached here that the prop Phi

Sheridan, ashore in Lake Luperior, is off all right; hull very slightly damaged.

The Buster canal stimr City of Rochester, sunk at Black Rock last week with 5,500 bu of whost, gives the wreckers trouble to raise. She is entirely under water, and their efforts have been unsuccessful thus far. The wreck of the schr Augustus Ford was sold by

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 5.—Arrivals from Chicago, prop
Prindiville. Departures for Chicago, schr Brock. lyn.

The United States revenue steamer is repairing her broken shaft. She will be laid up about six weeks.

The schr Delos DeWolf, recently sunk at Long Point, has arrived at Detroit in tow of a tug.

COASTWISE TRADE, OCTOBER, 1875. COASTWISE TRADE, OCTOBER, 1875.

COASTWISE ARRIVALS—PORT OF CHICAGO,

Class. No. Tennage.

Steamers. 61 30,404

Propellers. 158 119,118

Barks. 26 9,989

Brigs. 5 1,300

Schooners. 1,099 265,930

Totals. 1.339 417,031

COASTWISE CLEARANCES.

Class. No. Tonnage. 7,585 12,179 FOREIGN TRADE, OCTOBER, 1875.

FOREIGN TRADE, OCTUBER, 1875.

Fight American vessels arrived from foreign ports;

tonnage, 3,4:1, and 62 men.

Sitteen foreign vessels arrived from foreign ports;

tonnage, 6,0:1, and 193 men.

Ten foreign vessels cleared for foreign ports;

tonnage, 3,608, and 123 men.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL NEWS. ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 5.—ABRIVED BY RIVER—Stmr Katie, towing a barge from Hennepin with coal-mine props for LaSalle.

DEFARED—Stmr Eatis, light, for Peru; also canal-boats Montana, with lumber, and Legeraux light, both for Peru.

PASSED INTO CANAL—Oaklenf, with LaBalle coal for Joiet.

PASSED OUX—Deer Park, with lumber for Paoris; Easex, with lumber for Locon.

Tou feet ten inches wa;er on the mitarrill of Lock 15. Wind—Northwest. River failing. Weather clear and mild. Wind—Northwest. River taking, weather dear and mild.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Nov. 5.—ARRIVED—Iron Clad, Otlawa, 1,500 bu corn, 5,000 bu coata; Orion, Marseilles, 6,0 0 bu corn.

CLEARED—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,515 bu wheat; prop Mohawk Belle, Peoria, 51,835 feet lumber, 56,500 lath; J. Mem.ard, Peoria, 63,0.1 feet lumber; O naha, Morris, 67 m lumber, 50 m shingles; Phomist, Lockport, 50 m iath; Ontario, Peoria, 91,110 feet lumber.

VESSEL NEWS FROM PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 5.—Passed Down.—Props Four Huron, Mich., Nov. 5.—Passed Down.—Props Jack Breeze, How and consort, Ketcham and consort, H. M. Wilson and consort, Garden City and barows Birenteed and baryon, Mary Pringle and

barges, Glasgow and barges; schrs John Burt, George Sherman, F. L. Danforth, Taistle.

Passed Ur.—Prop. St. Louis, St. Paul, Marine City; schrs Gen. Worth, Mears, Gornorit.

WIND.—North, gentia; weather thus, Fascon Jonate, to The Checked Iribane.

Pos R. Hunos, Mich., Nov. 5—10 p. m.—Down—Pros Nashus, Kewsen w. Monigomery and consort; schrs City of Chicago, Annie M. Peterson, C. K. Nims, Golden Fisece, S. H. Fouce.

Ur.—Props City of Toledo, Rocket, Anna Smith, Bay City and barges, Binirs and barges, Ohio and barges; achrs J. G. Worts, C. J. Mariil, Funokes, Bütcher Boy, Extie. Francis Berriman, F. C. Lasghton, Unadilla, Van Valkenburg, Skylark.

WIND.—Southw.et, gantle; wasther fine.

The report that the schr George Worthington, ashore ou St. Heiens, has gone to pieces is unfounded. The wrecking tug Winstow is working at her, and with a continuance of the present favorable weather will succeed in releasing ber.

shere or of St. Heiers, as gross to process that, the general rule. The farming communities loss men to the West but they lose women also to the manufacturing to very sounce also so the sounce also so the

Madison-st.

TO RENT-UPPER FLOOR (SIX ROOMS) OF A brick house, pleasantly located. 139 Superior-st.

TO RENT-1979 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., 16 room house. Apply at 153 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK.

Thouse, 16 rooms, \$40. One brick house, 5 rooms, \$30; moderu improvements and first-case neighborhood, near Lincoln Park. CHAS. N. HALE, 123 Randolph-st. TO RENT-A SIX ROOM COTTAGE UNTIL MAY.

Party occupying same are desirous of selling all or part of farmiture; a sphendid opportunity for a young couple to commone housekeeping; rent cheap; call and see. 4M Park-av.

TO RENT-COTTAGE-ONE-HALF BLOCK FROM Buronest. Furniture for saio. Apply at 29 TO RENT-NOS. sie AND Sid BAST INDIANA-ST., I near Rush, two marble fronts with every modern convenience; only 7 minu es' walk from Lake-st.; will be rented cheap to good parties. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 38 Washington-st. TO RENT-THE WHOLE HOUSE OR THE UPPER story of 251 South Park-av., either furnished or not furnished. References required. Particulars opposite at CONRAD SEIFP'S. TO REAT-DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSEN NEAR Lincoln Fark; all modern improvements, 6 to 12 rooms, \$16 to \$50 per mon h. W. L. DAVIS, 153 Randolbi-st.

TO RENT-1525 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., BE-tween Thirtieth and Thirty-first, il-room, modern improvement house; good stable; \$40 a month. Inquire next door north. nest door north.

TO RENT-HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS AND BARN,
136 Walnot-st., between Wood and Lincoln, until
May 1, 830. Apply at 51 South Ashland-av. TO RENT-CHEAP-BRICK HOUSE, NO. 128
Throop-st.; she lis Throop-st, with stable. Inquire
of the owner, JOHN MACLEOD, 294 West Washington-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, 10 rooms, near Union Park, will take rout in board; no other boardors to be taken. Address 37, Tribune office. A 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT-TWO MORN ONLY OF THE HANDsome cotagen ston f outs, 12 rooms and convenlences. Carrillav., nav Sheldon-st.
New 10 room brick houses, with conveniences, m same
vicinity, neat and finely arranged, very cheap to the
right kind of tenants. S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block. TO RENT-42 WEST ADAMS ST. FURNISHED house of nine recens; real reasonable. Parties would retain two rooms if desired.

Suburdan.
TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD AND SOUTH EVANStion-Very low fill spring, cottages and houses; every
city convenience. TillOFSON BROS., & Washing-TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY, week, or month, with or without board, at the Nevada Hotel, 148 and 150 Wabash av., near Monroe-st. TO BENT—A NEW S-ROOM FLAT, HOT AND cold water, bath, gas, etc., \$25; one flat 6 rooms, \$18, near Lincoln Park and cars. OHAS. N. HALE, 183 Randolph-st. 133 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-SUITES OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS
for housekeeping in Meddel Block. Inquire of Janitor, Room 1, 197 Van Euren-st. tor, Room 1, 197 Van Euren-st.

TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEP-1 ing, by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and in Labalis-st.
108 Third-av., 5 rooms, second floor; grate in parior; gas, water, and water-closet; 83.
6 and 47 Third-av., 5 rooms, nice order, 318. G and 47 Third-av., 3 rooms, how order, g.rs.
TO RENT-ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
753 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, 253.
755-9 West Madison-st., 3 rooms, 215.
757 West Madison-st., 2 rooms, 215.
S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-SUITES OF TWO AND THERE ROOMS.
I suitable for light housekeeping in new brick building,
411 and 413 State-st. Only 89 and 810 per month. S. M.
MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LeSuite-st. TO RENT-FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST floor, front, sullable for housekeeping, with closet pantry, and water inside; block to street-cars; cheap to a good tenant. 16 West Outo-at., near Robey. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, DESIRABLE and convenient; transients accommodated. If La Salle-st., near corner Randeigh.

TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED WARMED ROOMS & \$2 to \$7 per week. Religio-Pailosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south of Post-Office. TO RENT -- STO & 13 OFFICES. &c

TO RENT - STORE AND ROOMS: PAINTED, papered, gas-fixtures, and plate-gluss windows; splendid location for eigars or jewelry; rout, \$50. 7 Blue island-av.

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Call at store.

Offices.

TO RENT-DESK ROOM, IN ONE OF THE BEST fornished offices in Chicago, \$10 per month. Lak-Kin, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT-LARGE AND CONVENIENT OFFICES

In the 4-story and basement building 158 Randolphs., opposite Court-House equars: low rates to good parties. Inquire on third floor, front.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A NICELY FURNISHED house on North or South Side. Applicant prompt and responsible. Address, stating price and location, H 5, Tribuns office. WANTED-TO RENT-BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A farnished room in the vicinity of Sixteenth-st. and Wabashaw, with fire. Address H 68, Tribuns office, stating lowest terms. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE OR PIS, Triums office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE OR PIS, Triums office.

WANTED-TO RENT-JAMES H. HILL, HOUSE Renting Agent, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE-A FEW FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS— Square Grand size, used from one to three months, as good as new; price, 2500 each. Warranted B years. BKED'S Temple of Music, 22 Van Buren-st. I MMENSE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW PIANOS BOUGHT FOR BOUGHT FOR

AT A GREAT BACRIFICE,
NOW FOR SALE AT
PRICES

ABSOLUTELY BEYOND COMPETITION.
NEW PIANOS.
FIRST-OLASS MAKES.
WARR INTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
\$110, \$250, \$200, \$200, \$200,
\$410, \$200, \$200, \$200,
\$410, \$200, \$200, \$200,
\$410, \$200, \$200, \$200,
\$410, \$41

DEED & SON'S ORGANS; SWEETEST QUALITY of tone; newestatule of ease; sold on monthly or guarte by payments. REEDS Temple of Music, 22 Variation of the control of the contro Buren-st.

DIANOS TO RENT, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF Junchase; planos and organs for all on installments. For bargains go to N. GOULD & SUN, 368 State-st.

TO RENT-NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANOS. Money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of Music, 80 Van Buren-st. Music, 98 Van Buren et.

WOLCOTT, 256 WARREN AV., IS SELLING A NEW
"Seinway scale" plane at prices which should induce purchasers to bay. It will pay you to look at thum.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WAN ED-WITH CAPITAL, IN THE grain and provision commission business in this city by experienced parties, who coaling is large trade; beer of city and hancers references will be given. Address for five d.-y. a M. Tribuna office. DARTNER WANTED-SI OF TO SI, OR, A COM-patent superigondent of job printing besiness, with a few thousand dollars to invest in a prosperous publish-ing house, can hold a fine position; old at of investment to secure self-interest. Address BECHNTARY, Ross 1, 18 Deuborn St. Chiese. CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-ISOXISS FRET. NORTHWEST OORNER Fifthey, and Adams st. Stales etc., corner of washington st. and Wabash st. ISUZU 528; owner of Kunto and Lavalle-sts. Multiple fiet, corner of Washington and Ada sts. OR SALE A FIRST CLASS PIECE OF BUSINES Property near the Fribane Building with 96 feet for a parcelle. Pays 10 per cent use at occupant all

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I Ven Basen, at a great bargain; 3 story brick building
Ven Basen, at a great bargain; 3 story brick building
onested and for 52, 500 per annum; lease running II years
longer, building to be purchased by owner at each of
onested and building to be purchased by owner at each of
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sampson a U., 1st labelines. POS SALE. OR EXCHANGE S ELEGANT BRICK houses (new). Cottage Grove, 10 r.oms; sell them separately, or together; take property of less value in exchange; f.ont i read Boulevard; very choice, and nothing Bandooms; very deep jots; every way desirable. JURN MILLIGH, 62 Bryan Block. FOR SALE-THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LAR-rabee-st, and Center-av., digite, with first class building and barn, compled as stores and dwelling; pay-ing good rent. A. FISCHER. ing good ront. A. FISUHER.

POR SALE-BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—FINE 3story brick on Warren.s., 34,500; 21,000 rash. Other
2-story and brick basement bricks on the West Side,
64,500. LARKIN, iso Washington-st.

POR SALE-CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!—B FRET
on Flournoy-st., mast Hoyas, for 21, 70c. This is very,
very closap. Ugden av., near Jacks stad. 22 test, fronting two streasts; wans an offer; go allows at those if you
want bargains. H. OSBURN & SON, 18 LoSalis-st.

POR SALE-RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROP.

erry is all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. MOCOR.

MICK, Rooms! and 2/(eaper Block.

OR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-IN GLENCOE:

New 3-story house, 22:44, 11 rooms, with lot 150:172, 83,000.

N w 134-story cottags, 22:44, brick basement, well, cis-tor, marble manuel, with lot likulff2, \$2,500.

One 2-story and brick basement house, with corner lot 100:150, 82,500.

Two lots on corner 100:173, for 800 cash well soft. on corner 169x172, for \$600 cash, worth \$950. Room 4 Setropolitan Block.

Room 4 Setropolitan Block.

POR SALE—8500 WILL BUY A COTTAGE AND 2
lots at Park Ridge; \$100 down, \$15 monthly.

\$1,000 will buy a 6-room cottage and thrae lots, with good seller, at Gleacoe, \$200 down, \$15 monthly for bulance.

But the contract of the contra

Lika BROWN, 1st Lassile-st. Hoom & Lika BROWN, 1st Lassile-st. Hoom & Lika BROWN, 1st Lassile-st. Hoom & Lika Brown, 1st Lassile-st. Hope cont. if sold at once: Efficie feet, southwest coract of Forty-fourth-st. and Krans-av. is beautiful grove lot. Oall at once. ERNST PRUSSING, 1st Rancolpa-st. FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—COTTAGE AND house seas depot; lake water, buth-room, sic.; commutation free one sear on railroad; free ride to see prop-ris-Title-DSSO Sitos., it wastington-st. POR SALE—SHOW MILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT T at Park Ridge; \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depot. Property shown free. Chaspest property in market. Also, Glencon lots at same terms and prices. HA SBOWN, 181 Lavalle-st. Room 4.

LOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ACRE PROPERTY, very cheap, near depot; a spiendid investment. Call or address E. O. httGLESTON, 161 LaSalie-st., Room 4. or address E. U. EGGLESTON, 101 LASAID-St., Room 4. FOR S.ALE—FRESH AND NEW, AND ONLY I'veo left, of our gothle houses at Englewood: brick bassmeuts, bay windows, marble mantels, ster.; \$200 cash—balance easy. STORES & WARE, 14 Washington. FOR SALE—4 AORES AND COTTAGE, \$375; \$150 down, balance \$8 monthly. Also ogitage and lot, \$100 courses of the course of the cou Clark et.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A S-STORY ROUSE
I and large lot at Englewood for a house and lot in city
or suburbs; West Side preferred. Address Post-Office
Box No. 30, city.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW HOUES AT MORGAN
I Park or mail mouthly payments; 7 per cent interest;
good schools, Sine railroads, cheap fase; land % feet
above Chicago; 12 miles from the city. Inquire of GEO.
R. CLARK G, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SAL —OR EXCHANGE—A BRAUTIFUL residence at Nyack, on the Rudson; would exchange for an interest in a newspaper or other property; also it good houses, first class location, cheap for each good residence property to lease for long time. E. H. OASTLE & SON, Room 3 Methodist Unuren Block.

POR SALE—WHY 1NVEST MONEY IN UNPROductive lots instead of buying a farm that will sup-I ductive lots instead of buying a farm that will port your family I have thousands of acres of fertile. In Iows. Southern Minacouts, and Kanasa, for sale at prices on a term of years. Farming lands won't fail, away, nor depreciate. Refer to this a verticement and for pamphlets giving guaranteed descriptions, need of costly journeys for stamination. W. J. B. NEY, Il Tribune Building. NEY. 27 Tribone Building.
17 1018 SALE—LANDS, PARMING LANDS IN ILLI1 nois, Iowa, and Minn secta. We have a large number of acree of fine farm lands in the above States (both
improved and wild), that we can sell at remarkably low
prices, and easy terms of payment. If you want lands or
na improved farm, give us a call. GRIPPIN & LEWIS,
164 Madison. st. (Major Block), Room 9.

WANTED-TO BUY FOR \$5,00 CASH DOWN A residence pleasantly sinated on the West Side; must be a bargain. Will assume locumbrance, but price must be as above. Apply immediately. WM. H. SAMP-SON & CO., 164 LaSa be-st.

WANTED-BY COLE. NEWELL & MOSHER. Residence and the work of the color of the c

A FRW MORE OF THOSE ELEGANT BILLIARD tables, as good as new, for sale at half price. Any person wishing one for a orivate residence will do well to call upon no before purchasing; a poet table also for sale. J. A. HAM: 11 & Bill., Room 3, 60 Gark; as. A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN-LL CASL PAID FOR CAST In miscellaneous goods of any kit to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st. CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE,

20 cents.
10 cents.
11 cents.
11 cents.
12 cents.
13 cents.
14 cents.
15 cents.
16 cents.
17 cents.
17 cents.
18 cents.
18 cents.
19 cents.
19 cents.
10 cen OCKROACHES COMPLETELY EXTERMINATE (by contract: warrauled, or article sold with full is structions. Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 68 state-st. Etate-st.

H RALTH LIFT-MRS. GLEASON, DIRECTRESS, estrecising room, 626 State-st. Consultation, 9 to 16 and 2 to 4.

Torrage, machinery, 4c. Money advanced on easy terms. 160 Wast Monroe-st.

W ANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BREECH-LOADING shott-gun. Must be sold chenp. Address E. I. W., P. O. box, Macomb, Ill., Give size, weight, kind of break, and maker's name. WANTED-RAILROAD TICKET FROM DETROIT to Baffale and return. Give price and router L 88. Tribune office.

W ANTED-LUNCH COUNTER AND 4 FOOT SHOW case in rear of 119 Lassille-et.; and coffee tra.

W ANTED-SHOWN-HAND GROCERY SHELVES and counter, with sugar-bores attached; also a show-case and scales; must be in good order and cheap. Address I 8; Tribune office.

Address I 8, Fribano office.

510 TO 509 PeR DAY CAN BE MADE BY SELLpress, water, or bruin required. Send 8 for outil and
secure territory. Util or address DEXTER MANUFACTURING CO., 317 Circ. Set. 2018. \$10 WILL BUY A STYLISH SET OF LYNX O Wabah-av.

415 WILL BUY A HANDSOME MINK MUFF
with boa or collar, entirely new, worth double the
money. Residence, 673 Wabash-av.

\$20.000

Worth new and fashionable

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Bought at Sheriff's sale,
in New York, now arriving, opportunity stylish sets of SEAL-SALS, LYNX, MINK, OTTER, MARTEN in great variety.
Halt usual prices.
Half usual prices.
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Long muff and box, \$10.
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Harren muff and box, \$10.
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HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A CHANCE TO BUY
GREAT BARGAINS IN
NEW PARLOR SUITS.
VARIOUS COVERINGS, AND FASHIONABLE
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Handsome Sult in Green Reps.
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Spleadid Walnut Parior Sult, Torry and Plush
Crimson Silt Brocade Sult.
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R. T. MARTIN. NO. 104 Sales.

\$125 WILL BUY FURNITURN OF FOUR ROOM house (bedding accepted), complete for house keeping, from a nutmag-grater op; enly each; examination will satisfy. Rent, it desired, fils. Marble front street-cars. Call at store, 680 State-at. FOR SALE

FOR SALE-AT HALF PRICE-ALL THE TYPE furn ture, and material, except a press, necessary to abilian a first-class newspaper. No. 165 Clark-st., Root OR SALE-AT HALF PRICE-A NEAT SHOW case, about 20 inches each way, suitable for mill furnishing goods, or similar business. Call as kaon-at., accord floor. NOR SALE-HAY-PRESS, BARN, HORSES, 40 all complets, and see to 700 tons hay. Inquire J. ULLARD, Chairworth, Ill., T., P. 4 W. S. R.

SEWING MACHINES. A LL RINDS OF NEW MACHINES RETAILING AT loss than wholesale prices. We have latest improved Singer family, mediums and No. Treasurateouring, Domestion, Green & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson improved feed, Wilson in the Company of the the Company WANTED-MALE HELP

Bookkeepers, Clarks, Etc.

WANTED - \$3.000 TO \$5.000 - A GOOD By
keeper with some money to invest in a prospector, object of threes,
to secure self-interest. Address SECRETARY, Ro
18 Dearborns. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN DE

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN BARBER AT 15 WANTED-ONE GOOD ELECTRO-PLATER SAT-WANTED — A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT one-getic man as foreman of machinery departmen in a furnituse factor. Give experience, researces, and salary expected. American preferred. Address H &

Employment Agents.

WANTED-80 SHOVELERS, 20 FARM HANDS, 10 relicad laborers for Miss-curi. 10 tin-choppers, and 60 cost-miners. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 Nort Clark-st. Clarkes.

Wanted—25 Farm Hands, 50 Qual Miners, 25 tie-choppers, and is raimad laborers. Apply to R. F. Christian, 141 South Waerst., Room I.

Wanted 200 Laborers, For Government for Havans, (lanced & Eastern R. R. 1.50, 21.75, and 32 per day; 100 cal-miners; 157 per day; 157 per d

Wanted Good Canvassers, Male and Patents, and the mais, for the sale of Mrs. L. A. Fristoe's new patent cake-pan; solis in every family. Address, for circular and price to agents, J. N. NICHOLSON, 820 South Dearborn-8. WANTED-A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world; you can make \$25 a day selling our letter-cooping book; so press, branc, or water required. Excelstor Mg. Company, 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED-B COAL-Miskers AT MISONK, ILL.; full work guaranteed; there is no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 184 LaSalis-st.

Wanted—A Janitor for Block; one who understands German as well as English. Answer, giving references, I Si, Tribune office.

Wanted—An Energetic Man With about 1990 cash, either on salary or can take interest in business. For par iculars apply at 187 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Wanted—10 OR 12 MORE YOUNG MEN AT 287 South Clark-st., Boom 1 up-stairs. WANTED-SE YOUNG MEN FOR LIGHT EMployment, city and country; fares fave. C. W.
THOMPSON & CO., 286 East Randolph-st.
WANTED-GOOD CARVASSERS, MALE AND FEmale, for the Centen-ital Illustrated Gazotte, with
pictures, at 20 South Clark-st.

South-si., Hoom 47.

W ANTED-MEN FOR A PROFITABLE WINTER'S business. We have the fastest selling article on root of pays the largest profit, and gives the best satisfactor of anything ever introduced by agents. Mon of sellid searching the selling pays of the pays and the selling of the selling pays of the selling of the

WANTED -- TEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 51 Leomis-st., opposite defieree Fark.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO WASH DISRES. Ac.; only two in family, and the work is ver light; take Indian-st. cars, and apply for rour days at 650 West Indian-st. Indiana-st.

WANTED - A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN
sirl for general housework for two ladies; must be
nest and house. Oall to-day at 64 Philon-st.

WANTED - A TIDY AND CAPABLE YOUNGGIRL
for second work and saving in family; Scotch or
English preferred. See Warren-se. WANTED-A GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL for housework; a steady place and good home for a suitable girl. 334 West Taylor-st. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH,

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M'ANTRD-AGENTS TO SELL FIRTH-AV. STOCKing supporters and Pescless skirt supporter, or ladies' garment suspender; adopted and recommended by
the Ladies' Dress Reform Committee of the United
States. Samples by mail, 50c. Agents making \$5 and
upwards. Address or call. BURR & GARY. 50 West
Madison-st., Room 1. Lock Box 834.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and haroses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, tommencing at 10 a.m., at WESTON & CU. S Austion Rooms, Nos. 196 and 198 fast Washington-st. Stock on and at private sale. Amble time given to test all horses

Rooms, Nos. 196 and 196 East Washington-st. Stock on hand at private saic. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warranise.

Frankla Caralcour of This Day's Sales.

Frankla Caralcour of This Day's Sales.

Frankla Caralcour of the sales of the from voic is a free kind and true is all harmess, and there from voic is a free kind and true is all harmess, are free, the sales of the sale

harrises, and is every way a good, reliable draft-norse.

Three set of double-harness it agood order) and
Five express or delivery wagons.

With those we shall sell a line line of horse furnishing goods, to-wit: harness of all styles and makes, single and double, new and second-hand, blankes lap robes, and controlled and second-hand, blankes lap robes, other velucies, and minetesm office house, all of which description will be given at time of alls.

Anction sale commencing at 10 c'elock, weather never the second of the which are the second of the second o A GOOD GANDIAN HORSE, SUUND AND REliable, for sale at 128 Michiganay. Price \$30.

A THE NURTHWESTERN TATTERSALIS, I, S,
A I, T, and 9 Mouroe-st. corner Michiganay. The sales of horses, carriages, harness, blankets, etc., every Thesedar and Friday at 10% o'clock. Stock always on hand at private sale. E. D. BAILEY, Proprietor.

CLEHOHS-WE ARR MANUFACTURING A LANGE On manber of the best sleighs ever put to this market for the privace. Call and camines before purchasing sless where. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-etc. on hand at private sale. B. D. BAILET, Proprietor.

CLEIGHS WE ARE MANUFACTURING A LANGE
D number of the best sleighs ever put in this market for
the price. Call and examine before purchasing eisewhere. I. S. TOWAR & BRO, 108 South Chinton-st.

WANTED — GENTLEMEN WISHING THEIR
horses boarded during the winter, (not pastured,)
in good warm stables, on tame hay, corn and cate, and
pleaty of water, and good beds, 20 miles from eity, on
C. M. & St. P. R. R., hall a mile from depot, will
please address for terms and references C. B. EASTON,
Dearfield, ill.

WANTED—THIRTY, LARGE, STYLISH, DAPPLE
gray borses, young and sound, Northwest corner
Michigan-av. and Monroo-st. GEORGE W. HOMAN,
Jr.

WANTED- A SECOND-HAND, SINGLE TOP buggs, this morning. A. F. COMINGS, 200 LOST AND FOUND.

POUND-IN HAISTED-ST. 'BUS, THURSDAY ovening, 4th, a lady's purse, containing a small sum of money and other artic es. Owner can have them by calling at 20 Wees Madism-at-, pereiry store. LOST-A PLAIN GOLD BREAST-PIN, CHAIN AND Lebargs attached. The finder will please return to MRS. BILOHRADSKY, fill Canalet. LOST-A WHITE BULL DOG, WITH BRINDLY spots, weigning 20 ponds. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 187 Twenty-fifth-st. L spots, weighing 20 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 18 T wenty fifthest.

L STOE STOLEN—NOTE MADE BY WARREN M. does in four momins after date, Out. 27, 1875, interest at in per count; payment has been stopped. J. C. CALDWELL. do., 7 washingtonest.

L OST—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, A PRICE-LIST OF hardware, bound in red leather. Five dollars reward, and so questions, for returning it to 20 Lakerst.

L OST—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, A PRICE-LIST OF ward, and so questions, for returning it to 20 Lakerst.

L OST—SUITABLE REWARD FOR ONS CORAL earling, medillion head; on Clarret, Monroe to Madison, to bisteed, car. 728 Wabash-57.

TFAYED OR S. OLEN—FROM BRUNDENSTRIN'S Departure-farm, about a mile and a half west of Graceland, a light correl hones; white a pub on foreband, left hind leg white to the knee. A liberal reward will be paid by return of above to 118 west Madisones. J. Hall LAND. LAND.

STOLEN-ON THURSDAY EVENING, FROM WA-bashav., near Monros-st., a bay hopes and open bug-st, with buffalo-robe; horse had blanks on under haras; has large head, black feet, mass, and tall, and will weigh about 1, 10 pounds. Any person returning above property to 26 North Wells-st. will be liberally gawarded, and no questions asked. 55 REWARD - LOST - A BUNCH OF KEYS BE tween the Post-Office and Commercial Hotel lass evening. The above reward will be given by leaving them at the Ogden House.

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WURKIE, Tribune once. CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20 who has been keeping books in city for last 2 months; not afraid of hard work; prefers wholesals groups office, address H 4, fribute office.

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office, by a young man who has had twelve years' experience in Southear, best of references given, and
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 525, A. F. and A. M.— Members are requested to meet at their hall, No. 187 Kinzie-st., on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock sharp, to sttend the funeral of our late Bro., Peter A. Berry. Morning of the W. M. WM. KERR, Sec.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 6, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday, fell from $86\frac{5}{8}$ to $86\frac{1}{2}$, rose to $86\frac{1}{4}$, and closed at $86\frac{3}{4}$.

The firm of H. B. CLAPLIN & Co. will be compelled to stand trial upon an indictment charging complicity in the enormous silksmuggling frauds. The effort to quash the indictment was unsuccessful, the Court yes-terday rendering a decision sustaining three out of the four counts.

Reliable advices from Wisconsin show the election of Lupington by about 1,500 majority. KUEHN, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, is elected, but the result for the remainder of the State ticket is so close that it cannot be known with certainty until the official canvass is made. The Republicans have a majority of 5 in the Senate and 6 in the Assembly.

Duke D'AUDIFFEET-PASQUIER WAS yesterday elected President of the French Assembly. He was in March last elected one of the four Vice-Presidents, and his access partists, to whom the Duke has been a violent opponent, holding the Empire responsible for the disasters sustained by France. He was elected to the Assembly in February, 1871, and became famous for his able and vigorous exposure of the frauds committed the purchase of military supplies during the war with Cermany. He has acted with the Monarchists and ultra-Conservatives.

Proving which was the last township to be returned, did not help the Hesmo ticket enough to speak of. Last fall it voted on

Treasurer appears to be as follows: 12,925

In the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, now pending in the Circuit Court at Springfield, the counsel for the People yesterday presented a declaration amended so as to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court on the preceding day. The defendant entered a demurrer, but it was overruled, and the declaration sustained. It is the intention of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission ers to prosecute this and other cases of mies will probably carry their appeals to the United States Supreme Court before abandoning their defense. There are hints of an intention on the part of Gov. Beven roce to reorganize the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, with a view to the infusion of new vigor and vitality.

Another misfortune is likely to be added to the long list already inflicted upon tax-payers by the corrupt combination in the County Board. There is every reason to fear that the Board's great haste in adopting a plan and awarding the contract for the four of the county portion of the new Court-Hous result in compelling the archi-appointed by the city to conform to the county plan, and in the erection of a building costly but not convenient, expensive but not ornamental. Thus far the Board of County Commissioners have shown no disposition to allow the city authorities a voice in determining the plan of the structure, and the prospect now is that the tax-payers will not have the satisfaction of building to show for the costly frauds and jobs attending its erection.

The Chicago produce markets were gen errally slow yesterday. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 15c per brl higher, but closed casier, at \$20.00 seller the month, and \$19.35 seller the year. Lard was call and 71@10c per 100 ths lower, closing at \$12.35@12.371 for November, and \$12.15 seller the year. lifeats were in good demand and firm, at 81@ 132c for part salted shoulders (boxed), 111@ Alle for short ribs do, and 12c for short clear tlo. Highwines were moderately active and steady, at \$1.12 per gallon. Lake freights iet and strong, at 61e for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and easier. Wheat was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at \$1.07% cash, and \$1.07% seller Nove Corn was in light demand and to lower, closing at 52th cash, and 50th for November. Oats were active and 1c lower, closing at 30 c for November, and 31c for December. Rye was dull and lower at 65@55 c. Barley was miet and irregular, closing at 84% for No-

active and strong at 15@20c advance, with sales at \$7.15@8.25. Cattle were inactive and unsettled, selling at \$2,50@6,121. There was an active market for sheep, at \$3:50@ 4.50 for common to prime. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$115.50 in greenbacks at the close.

M Plymouth Church is really anxious to allow the great scandal to lapse into obscurity, the officers of that Society have a very queer way of accomplishing the desired result. It is not easy to see how or in what manner the action of the church meeting Thursday night was calculated to bury out of sight the disagreeable subject. The Examining Committee, in secret session and without giving notice to that lady that any such step was contemplated, agreed to recomm the name of Mrs. EMMA R. MOULTON be stricken from the membership roll on account of her continued absence from church-service. The first intimation of the matter received by Mrs. Moulton was notice that the report of the Commit tee would be presented at a church meeting Thursday night. She attended the meeting, accompanied by her counsel, Gen. Prior, who read a letter in which she denied the justice of the expulsion, for the reason that her absence was an enforced one, arising from her unwillingness to attend the ministra tions of a man guilty of adultery according to his own confession and that of Mrs. TILTON, and also guilty of false swearing. Of course the report of the Examining Committee wa concurred in, and Mrs. Mourton's name was dropped from the Plymouth roll of membership. The spirited, courageous lady has managed to have the last word, however, and she as spoken it under circumstances which give the statement a weight and force not exceed ed by her sworn testimony to the same effect on the witness-stand. And the great scandal is certainly no nearer oblivion than before.

THE BAILROAD LAW

The long-expected opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the Railroad Commissioners against the Chicago, Burling ton & Quincy Railroad Company does not we regret to say, determine the question whether the Railroad law is or is not constitutional. The suit was brought by the Attorney-General to recover the penalties prescribed by law for violation of the statut of May 2, 1873. The declaration contained nineteen counts for extortion and one for un just discrimination. The Railroad Company pleaded specially. A demurrer to the please was filed, which the Court below sustain A trial was had without a jury, and, the Cour finding the defendant guilty, a fine of \$1,000 was imposed. The case came before the Supreme Court on this record.

The statute provides that if any railroad corporation shall charge or collect "more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll," the same shall be deemed guilty of extortion. It further provides that if any railroad corporation shall make any "unjust discrimination in its rates or charges," it shall be deemed guilty, etc. These are the statutory definitions of the crimes. The act, however, further provided that the Railroad Commi ers shall make for each of the railroad corpo rations a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freight, passengers, and cars; and that such schedules, in all suits brought under the act, must be taken in all courts as prima facie evidence that the rates therein named are reasonable maximum rates. In the declaration it was alleged that the sum demanded by the Company "exceeded a fair and reasonable toll." The question was, Did this description cover the statutory offense sufficiently The Supreme Court, reviewing the statute as a whole, decides that the statute provides how reasonable rates may be ascertained; that it provides that the rates in the schedul shall be held to be fair and reasonable, and that a disregard of the schedule rates is a ...155 the statute. Until this schedule of rates was established the Court decides there could have been no liability for unreasonable and extortionate charges. The schedules were intended to fix, so far as the Legisla could, the rates of railroad charges, and t punish the taking in excess of the fixed rates; at the same time the schedules were made merely prima facie evidence of what were reasonable maximum rates in order to avoid the objection made by the Court in a previous case, that it was not within the ower of the Legislature to make any fixed rates conclusive of what was fair and reason able. Therefore the Court held that, to con stitute the offense intended by the statute. the rate taken must be in excess of the schedule rate, and it was necessary to aver that a schedule of rates had been established, and that the defendant had received compen ention in excess of these rates. The sched ule is more than evidence,-it is a fact upon which the action rests. Accordingly, the

counts, one to nineteen, inclusive, were de-In the matter of the twentieth count the leclaration was that the Railroad Company transported from Quincy to Macomb "one car-load of horses, commonly called ponies, a distance of 59 miles, charging therefor the sum of \$28.34, or at the rate of 48 cents mile, and about the same time transported from Macomb to Chicago, a distance of 204 miles, "one car-load of horses," charging therefor only the sum of \$55.70, or at the rate of 27 cents a mile,—thereby unjustly discriminating, etc. The statute defines this offense to be the charging a greater amount of compensation for any distance than is at the same time charged for the transportation in the same distance or like quantity of freight of the same class over a greater dis-

tance of the same railroad. The Court holds that the count does not present a state of facts which shows a violation of the statute; it does not aver that the freights were of the same class and like quantity; no averment is made as to the number or weight of the animals, nor of the size or class of cars containing them, etc. The judgment of the Court below was therefore

CRAIG, McALLISTER, and Scott concur. But Judges McAllister and Scott, while concurring in the judgment of the Court, dissented from the reasoning of the opinion so far as it may be said to assume the constitutionality of the law.

Judges WALKER and SCHOLFIELD held that the averments in the declaration in this case were sufficient; that the schedules were mat-ters of evidence; that the offenses were ad-mitted; and that the judgment below should

have been affirmed. There the Court leaves the question Whether the law be constitutional or not has not been determined, the decision turning exclusively on the sufficiency of the pleading. The argument of the Court does not affirm the constitutionality of the Railroad law; it does per. Hogs were not touch that point at all. The opinion, how- CESAR? Having the monopoly of this

framing his declaration as to aver that the defendants had exceeded in their demands the maximum rates prescribed by the sched-ule established for that road by the Board of

Ruilroad and Warehouse Commissioners.
When this decision was filed, a case of like character, in which the Chicago, Alton & St.
Louis Railway Company is defendant, was on trial before the Circuit Court at Springfield. The plaintiff at once moved for leave to amend the declaration so as to conform with the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Burlington & Quincy case. The case of the Alto Road will, therefore, if taken up, be divested of these questions of pleading, and will pre-sent the constitutionality of the law directly for the decision of the Supreme Court, which decision may be had perhaps a year hence. In the meantime, several cases involving the same general questions as to the limits of legislative power over railroad tolls are on hearing in the Supreme Court of the United

THE WHISKY EXPOSURES. St. Louis has been the centre of some very startling exposures of the frauds practiced on the Government revenues by the Whisky Ring. That city seems to have been the base of the Ring's operations. The development thus far show the organization to been the growth of years, and to include a large number of the official class and persons of wealth and influence. So strong and complete is the web woven about this huge parasite that its principal members have given up all idea of escape. One of the highest officials-Joyce-has been convicted, and many of the distillers and rectifiers who were indicted when Secretary Bristow first sprung his trap have thrown themselves up on the leniency of the Court by pleading guilty rather than go to a trial sure to lead to conviction.

This was the condition of things up to

yesterday; but even the developments up to that point had scarcely prepared the public for the announcement that new indictments were found against persons intimately associated with the Administration at Washington. The intelligence that such men as Gen. BARCOCK, the President's Private Secretary, ORVILLE GRANT, the President's brother, the United States Marshal, and former United States Attorney of that District, were implicated, was certainly unexpected, and, as to one of them, few will believe until it is better proven. While it is not the first time that corruption has been found among men holding confidential relations with the highest places, the prompt indictment of such persons is something so unusual as to excite surprise. People in high places often suffer from the misconduct of those whom they have been unfortunate enough to trust, but they rarely have the decision and the nerve to clear their own skirts by assisting in the exposure and prosecution of those who have betraved them. This is the proud position which the President occupies with relation to the Whisky Ring. He called Mr. Bristow to the head of the Treasury Department for the express purpose of driving the Whisky Ring to the wall. He may not have known or suspected that any persons intimately connected with him were plicated in the frauds (and it may turn out that the charge is false), but that would only go toward establishing his own personal inocence and ignorance of the Ring's operaions. But since he has had reason to suspect the implication of such persons, he has not wavered in his original purpose. He has encouraged the Secretary to go on, and spare nobody who is guilty. He referred to him communications touching these recent indictments with the assurance that he (the President) would not interfere in behalf of one-half will be stolen, leaving the works unany one implicated. The result is found in the recent indictments which have been brought against men whom he would have protected, if he protected any one.

The fact that the President's skirts are perfectly clean in this whole matter is still further attested by the manner in which OB-VILL GRANT, BABCOCK, United States Marshal NEWCOMB, and the two former District-Atrneys are said to have been connected with the Ring. The charge is that they were in receipt of a weekly stipend, in consideration of which they were to "protect" the Ring from suffering the penalties of their crime in case of exposure. If the charge against them is rue, which we do not believe, it shows they had not the power, and did not dare even to attempt to furnish the protection which was romised, and for which they are said to hav eceived a portion of the plunder.

But it must be kept in mind for the pres ent that the recent St. Louis indictment have been found on the testimony of only one man, and that this person—J. N. FITZROY ormerly Deputy Collector-had once testified that he did not know of the connection of McKez and Maguine with the Ring, while he now swears that both of them received part of the corrupt fund. Such testimony, insupported, would not convict before petit jury nor in the mind of any fair man. Unless it can be supported by other testinony entitled to credit or by documentary vidence, there is no case against the persons ast indicted. But the entire conduct of the war upon the Ring leaves no room for doubt that, if a clear case is made out against them they will be convicted as certainly as Joyce was convicted.

THE THIRD-TERM BUGABOO. The elections are over. The tidal wave of 1874 has turned the other way. Finding themselves discomfited on the current issues, and aware that something must be done to stem the reflux of the popular wave which has set in again heavily in favor of the Republicans, certain Democratic editors are now seeking to alarm the people with the old third-term humbug, which was long ago dead and buried. The third-term was the coinage of the New York Herald. For the past four years Bennerr has been afflicted with Cosmism as some people are afflicted with klepto-mania and hydrophobia. The royal CESAB has long been a ghost in BENNETT's closet that will not down. If Gen. GRANT sneezed, t was ominous of Cæsarism. If he went to Long Branch, up popped CESAE's ghost. When his daughter was married, the nuptial were in some mysterious manner suggestive of Casarism. When Mrs. Saltoris' offspring made his appearance, he was certainly born to the royal purple. Every Cabinet eeting was a secret conclave held for the ncement of Casarism. If a negro shot a white man in Mississippi, lo ! the ghost of the coming CESAR. If Mrs. GRANT bought a new carpet, of course it was for a third term. carpet? If FRED GRANT was allowed a day off, was it not because he was the son of

ghost, and, like Prof. Pepper, the faculty of If the American CHESTERVIELD SURVIVED this is constitutional, and against this assumption, so far as there is one, Judges MALLISTER and Scorr enter their disclaimer. Practically, all that the decision amounts to is that the Attorney-General was at fault in not so framing his declaration as to aver that the de lis. Accordingly the Herald is at it again; Plumpheit, Schurkenhaftigheit und Poebel again shricking Cossarism; again predicting haftigkeit." As we have already intimated, a third term; again beholding President we cannot do justice to Mr. RASTER with-Grant on his march to a throne. This out a file of his paper, and passing is not remarkable in the *Herald*, but it is a little remarkable that other Democratic news-as "Dieb" and "Rauber," we are inclined papers are catching up this stale old cry and to think that he finally got the best of his pipes a feeble little plaint over third-term | the crushing sockdolager of "fromme-puriibilities, and the little organs are whis-

left after their recent rout.

If the Democracy have no other hobgoblin than this with which to scare people, they are in a sad plight. Cæsarism is dead, and Republican Conventions have pronounced against it emphatically and unmistakably. The President himself has taken special occasion to put his foot upon it. It is dead and buried, and can do no more harm, if 'it ever did any. It is not creditable to Democratic judgment that this "spook" is again brought into the light at the bidding of the sensational New York Herald. It had certain believers for a little time. It cratic organs to again thrust it upon the people shows the desperation that has seiz upon them since the results of Tuesday last. The people long ago stripped the hide off, and found an animal whose bray is harmless. There is no more horror in the Herald hobgoblin. Take it away. Casan is dead and turned to clay. Let him rest, and give us something vital and tangible. There is nothing to strike at in a ghost.

THE SUBSIDY BUSINESS. . The St. Louis papers meet every objection urged to the various schemes for subsidizing railroads in Western Texas, Arkansas Ari zona, and New Mexico to the extent of two hundred millions of dollars, and of subsidiz ing other companies to the extent of two andred more millions of dollars to build canals over the mountains of Virginia and Georgia, by a reference to a scheme to have Congress cut a ditch across the prairie from Hennepin to Rock Island, in the State of Illinois. The Republican assumes that the State of Illinois, and especially Chicago, is frantic to have that canal dug in order to benefit the commerce of Chicago. The Hennepin & Rock Island Canal is one of a large mber of proposed internal improvement which await the adoption of a national sys tem of expenditures for internal improve ments. These works, beginning at that part of the Miss ssippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, continue down that river to its mouth, including the building of levees on the lower half of the stream; includes, of course, the Missouri Arkansas, Ohio, and Tennessee Rivers ; the construction of a canal from Chattanooga over the mountains, and to Savannah and Mobile, and another canal by the way of the Kanawha River over the mountains to Richmond, Va.; the building of a railroad from Western Missouri through the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, and California to the Pacific, with eastern branches to several points in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas : the building of the Northern Pacific Railway to Oregon, and thence to San Francisco; the building of an air-line railway from Portland to Lake Erie; the building of a national railroad from New York to Chicago, with branches to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Nashville, and perhaps westward to Omaha. All these schemes involve an expenditure by subsidy of bonds or cash reaching in the end a thousand millions of dollars; of which sum, according to all experience, or a thousand millions of dollars to complete

Chicago and Illinois protest against this general system in whole and in detail ; they protest against the subsidy business from beginning to end, and they are not to be bribed by the Hennepin Canal to favor this omnibus business. It would be far cheaper for the citizens of Chicago to construct the Henne pin Canal themselves than to be taxed for the railroad scheme which the St. Louis papers advocate with so much importunate impudence, to say nothing of the other St. Louis scheme to keep the Mississippi supplied with 12 feet of water from that city to New Orleans,-a cheme which is perfectly chimerical, as it would be a failure after doubling the national debt to accomplish it. What Chicage and Illinois want is, that the ravenous beggars and swinding speculators be prevented from getting their hands and arms into the National Treasury.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN BILLINGSGATE One of the St. Louis papers, edited by a gentleman who has the reputation of being a connoisseur in epithets, is lost in admiration at the wonderful command of expletives exhibited by the Chicago Times during the re cent local campaign. But in expending his appreciation upon the American volubility, the St. Louis editor has failed to give the German side a fair showing. He should understand, in the first place, that there was an old quarrel between Mr. STOREY and Mr. HESING, which the campaign furnished an admirable opportunity of fighting out. Mr. STOREY has an expert in political billingsgate named Marreson, and Mr. Hesing has Marreson's Teutonic peer in a man named Ras TER. We presume that there is not an epithel in the English language unknown to the one, nor a German epithet unknown to the other When these two individuals were let loose at each other, it became merely a question of the comparative resources of the two languages. Thus a native and, so to speak, a vernacular pride was developed on either side, and the columns of the two journals, both daily, teemed with the choicest specimens of invective that the two languages

We do not like to admit that Mr. RASTER was defeated by Mr. MATTESON in this duel of hard words. Matteson was fighting, as it were, with a pike, and RASTEE went at him with a schlaeger, bringing to its use all the experience and enthusiasm of the German student. It is difficult to do either of them justice without a file of their respective newspapers, which, the St. Louis editor will do us the justice to believe, we would not keep in THE TRIBUNE office. But whenever one came out with "vagabond" and "ruffian," the other promptly responded with "Landstreicher" and "Lumpenhund." If one indulged in the luxury of "scalawag, conspirator, sycophant, bully, knave, trickster, and villain," he was met fairly and squarely with "nichtwuerdiger, gewissenloser und niedertraechtiger Ohrenblaeser, Nasendreher, Schurke, Fuchs-

we cannot do justice to Mr. RASTER with re-echoing it. Even the Cincinnati Enquirer opponent when he hurled at his devoted head tanische-republicanische-temperenzler-muckling away at it with all the vigor they have | er-und-wassersempel," and intimated a "mit-

In endeavoring to give each of these experts in invective a fair representation, and in giving the laurel to RASTER over MATTERON. the tune the organs are grinding is a dirge. it is only fair to remember that Raster had a The Republican party has disavowed it. The decided advantage in the language. Though decided advantage in the language. Though the English may have the greater number of words, the German admits of an illimitable system of word-building, where one stamm will furnish a whole vocabulary; and, as to jawbreakers, of course the Teutonic editor was stocked with a supply with which th Anglo-Saxon editor could not hope to com-pete. The net result of this game of philological battledore, however, was that both HESING and STOREY got the worst of it, as it has none now, and the effort of these Demo- is generally conceded that both these editors were generally right, if not always polite. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN BEPUBLIC.

The telegraph in our last issue announced

the interesting fact that Guatemala on the 15th of October celebrated her Fourth of July, it being the fifty-fourth anniversary of he independence, with artillery, fireworks, speeches, poems, toasts, and music, after our own fashion. While the people of the United States will be disposed to congratulate Guatemala upon the fact of having reached her fifty-fourth year so comfortably and prosperously, they will be much more disposed t congratulate her upon the effort she making to revive the federation of the United States of Central America On the 1st of July, 1823, a Federal Republic was formed by the union of Guatemala, Costa Rica, San Sal vador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The union, however, lasted but fifteen years. Civil dis sensions and jealousies combined to break it, and since that time the various States have been completely independent of each other During the past few years, however, new men have come into power possessed of more ability than their predecessors, and the peo-ple themselves have regretted the breaking of the compact. The lead in the movement to restore the federation is taken by Guatemala, and her Secretary of State has already issued a circular to each of the little Republic setting forth a plan by which such a union can be made. The plan submitted by Guatemala is the adoption of a treaty between the five Republics by which the principal interests of the country may be harmonized, and still they may maintain their own nationality. To this end it is proposed that they adop liberal institutions, and maintain Central American territorial integrity; that consular and diplomatic representation be uniform; that they shall always unite in making reclamation against a foreign power, and vice versa; that they shall be united by railroad and telegraph; that their postal matters, internationa law, civil, penal, and commercial legislation, system of imposts, and public education shall be uniform; and that the citizens of any one of these Republica shall have the rights of citizenship in all. This is the substance of the plan proposed by Guatemaia, and, as all the Presidents of the other Republics are in favor of the plan, there can be but little doubt that it will be speedily matured. The following table will show the area in square miles and the population of the new Re-

publie:

.. 326,970 2 645,000 Neither of these Republics at present has any influence outside its own boundaries. Their union, however, will give them an important place among American nationalities and a recognition by the world at large which they do not now enjoy. It will immensely increase the development of trade, commerce, production, and wealth in those countries, and will be productive of peace and harmony instead of the almost incessan wrangles and revolutions which have disturbed the Central American States so long.

CURIOSITIES IN JOURNALISM. Yesterday's mail brought us two notable papers, one published in the frozen north, on e shores of Lake Winnipeg, far beyond the boundary-line of the United States, and the other within the limits of our own Indian Territory. The Winnipeg Free Press is a daily journal and a sprightly one. It is packed with advertisements, it has an editorial on the approaching victory of hard money in the nited States, and it contains an exposure of the fraudulent misuse of the school-funds. Evidently, Winnipeg civilization is in about as advanced a state as ours is. Silently, but not slowly, Anglo-Saxon perseverance is pushina the area of settlement toward regions of Arctic cold. The prairies of Manitoba, desolate nough when swept by wind and snow, are rich and delightful during the summer. Yet it is only a few years since this province was a wilderness. Now it bears that flower of civilization,-a daily paper.

The Indian Progress is a weekly journal,

which has managed to get suppressed alre within its brief career of two weeks. It is wned and edited by two Cherokee citizens who put up a building on Creek soil. The have been ejected from this and have suspended publication for two weeks, during which time they mean to obtain an office within Cherokee boundaries. The Indian Progress is a neat looking paper, but it is composed mainly of vituperation. Why should it call the editor of the rival sheet a 'lickspittle" and a "dead-beat"? He is probably not responsible for having learned his trade in the editorial rooms of the Inter-Ocean, and he has at any rate partially reseemed his character by leaving that journal, The Progress contains some interesting news and promises in the future to be a polyglot curiosity. Of its thirty columns, two are to be printed in Cherokee, two in Choctaw and Chickasaw, two in Creek and Seminole, and formation to the five civilized nations of the lerritory. Its summary suppression seems to have been due to the desire of the Hon. J. P. C. SHANES, Special Indian Commissioner; WILLIAM P. Ross, the defeated candidate for Chief at the last election; and M. P. Roprars, lately a Chicago journalist, to monopo-lize the business of Creek journalism. This trio, it is claimed, persuaded the "House of Kings" and the "House of Warriors" of

terial, including the new fonts of Indian letters cast expressly for this particular journal. This looks like a high-handed outrage, but the other side remains to be heard. The laws and customs of the different na-tions in the Indian Territory are peculiar, an l tions in the Indian Territory are peculiar, there may have been authority for the act. In any event, we wish the *Progress* prosperity. May it flourish in its hot habitat as lustily as the Free Press thrives in cold Win-

The Russian correspondents of both English and German papers seem to agree so fully as to the failure of the Russian crops that there can be but little doubt of the statement that this failure spreads generally throughout the country and extends to all kinds of grain. While the distress in Russia will afford an enlarged market for American breadford an enlarged market for American bread-stuffs, the benefit to the American farmer will for the colored vote. Now there are this country be not broken up. A conspiracy among the railroads running from the West to the East can literally eat up all the profit on the production of breadstuffs, no matter ow high the European price may be on account of the scant supply of Russian grain.
The railroad combination has been made with a view to this absorption, and the people must spare no means to break it down.

The approaching advent of the Chinese voter is regarded in California as anything but a joke. It appears that there are in San Francisco beween 200 and 400 young Chinamen who will be egafly qualified voters at the next election, having immigrated when under 17 years, and therefore not being required to take out naturaliza-tion papers. The Chinese companies which fetch over the immigrants, and under contracts made at Hong-Kong, dispose of them almost or quite as absolutely as though they were slaves, it is reported propose to vote these young men at the election next year, and are fully alive to the advantages which will accrue to them (the ompanies) as manipulators of the Chinese eledice which ascribes to the companies the most sinister purposes, it is very evident that there are many reasons for apprehending that the en-tire Chinese vote will at every election be in the narket, and altogether likely that the Celestish will make facile progress in all the arts of repeating and voting new arrivals almost as soon they are off ship-board. Their im neasurable contempt for all our institu tions, the enormous vanity which leads them to regard themselves as superior beings and the further well-anthenticated fact that in Cali-fornia they rigidly maintain among themselves the Chinese code, and feel no concern in the laws or institutions of the State, all tend to conirm the fears expressed on this score. For last few years the Cainese immigrants (all of whom are fetched to California by the companies) have mainly been young men from 16 to ontside barbarians is not greater than that of the Californians for the Celestials, and nobody in the State has paid sufficient attention to the matter to know what proportion of the young arrival. Practically, therefore, it is within the power of the companies to vote all the young Chinamen of about 21 years of age in the State, though with characteristic prudence it is not at ali probable they would attempt such a thing at the first election. The other side of it is that own interests, when they come to be voters may acquire enlightened views of their self-interest, and decline to be bought and sold at the polls en masse. Admitted to full political rights, many of them, it may reasonably be expected, will abandon what is now the cherished purpose of every Chinaman in the State, of returning to the Flowery Kingdom. The number of these must naturally increase, and as that sentiment spreads will they begin to be Americanized. The San Francisco Ledger, a bitter anti-Chinese organ, thinks bloodshed would be warranted to prevent the Chinese voting, and makes dema rogic appeals to bring it about, but makes th ignificant admission that the Californians are not likely to shed blood about it. The Ledger

Just as sure as the world moves, and Nature prect of a large Chiz if our present prespect of a large Chinese population is not founded on a miscalculation. Cainees addrag means a destruction of all that is worth preserving it our form of government. We should be free in name means a destruction of all that is worth preserving in our form of government. We should be free in name, but would really be governed by an olig-reby of the most unsaruption and cunning. It is worth fighting for, this matter of Chinese suffrage. If our people were imbued with the same carbest determination to preserve every tota of political liberty as animated the men of the thirteen colonies a century ago, the Pacific States would tell the Attnute States that they might enact all the laws they chose, but Chinamen should not vote here. There is no such spirit here, however, and when the Chinamen go to the polls next year there will be no effective remonstrance. Perhaps after it becomes too late to apply a remedy we may wake up to the magnitude of the evil. "After us the deluge."

The figures expose in all its iniquity the un-

paralleled ballot stuffing at Baltimore Tuesday. The utmost population claimed for that city is \$10,000. Colored voters were driven from the polls in a number of precincts, and many whites must have been deterred from voting by the plug-ugly violence and outrages. Yet 58,921 ballots were counted out the official returns being: For CarnoLL, Democratic candidate for Governor, 36,958: HARRIS, Reunblican and Reform, 21,963,-the whole number of votes cast being several thousand more than at the city election beld Saturday, which was a most excitng contest. The First Ward then polled 3,756 votes. Tuesday, according to the official count, it polled 4,932 or over 30 per cent more than at the election three days previous, and a corresponding Democratic "gain" was figured out. The Fourth Ward, which has a total population of 8,970, poiled 2,485 votes, or more than one vote for every four persons of the entire population. In other the Democratic majority, was in nearly the same trasted with the vote on the same day in the other great cities. New York, with a population of about 1,100,000, cast between 125,000 and 130,000 votes; Philadelphia, with 900,000 population, but, in round numbers, 112,000; and Chi cago, with a population of half a million but 55,794, being 3,107 less than Baltimore, which only claims a population of 200,000 less than this city. In Baltimore, the vote was about one in five for the entire population; in Chicago, one in nine; in Philadelphia and New York, one is every eight. Evidently the Baltimore plug-uglies, when they drove the Republicans from the poils, stuffed about a score or two of bal-lots into the box for the Democratic ticket.

The English Earl of DARNIEY, who is a large land-owner in Kent, has become involved in a curious controversy with one of the most con-siderable of his tenants. The Earl was until He resigned in consequence of ill-feeling ex-hibited towards him by the other officers of the regiment. Most of Lord DARNLEY's tenants who were privates in the regiment also retired from it, but the son of the Mayor of Gravesend reit, but the son of the mayor of Graveseon re-fused to do so. Thereupon Lord Dannier made a special request to the Mayor that he should remove his son. The Mayor, who is a tenant of thirty-three years' standing, did not comply, and his Lordahip has now suggested the propriety of a cessation of the relatious of land-lord and tenant. This is rather an unusual step considering the smallness of the provocation and the character of the tenant. His Lordship writes

in rather a frivolous vein;

It is the characteristic of the tenantry on the large esistes in this country that they are not mere rent-payers or customers for the commodity called land, but, on the contrary, retain just so much of fendal tradition as, without comprousing this due independence, serves to establish some kind of sympathy of sentiment and identity of interest between them-sives and their landlord; and it appears to me to be s

of comment unfavorable to the Earl, new definition of the relations between and tenant is not generally approved.

impeachment and removal of Gov. As unless they have failed to secure the majority in the Legislature, may be makes an end of carpet bagism, and of the Republican party in the Sta predicted it would be followed by Su: ping out of politics altogether, less whites to do the voting. But they be canvass by giving the negroes barbac followed it up by organizing colored De innumerable in Mississippi - altogether many for one party to hold them all and interesting query is, how soon the White-Liners will vie with each other in the colored vote on their individual acc eagerly than they have been doing for the part.
When that time comes, White-Lineau make a
end of itself, and the race question will be alnated from Mississippi poli

The Philadelphia Ledger is one of the jon which, however the full returns model results, had nothing that could have to en back in its article on the elections po the next morning. With that rare expression and delicacy of feeling dis in the poetic gems which adorn its objume, the Ledger observes: "The vesterday will, of cou se, be rejoicing With tender consideration for the feeling of the ranguished, the Ledger omits all the thus gently pours oil upon their woods
"That is the natural order of evens; hat vanquished will have the consolation of thosing that neliber the city, nor the State, sorthcountry will be half so baily r their imaginative spokesmen during the ca seemed to think." Who but a true post have done it with such equisite sweet ferror;

RICHARD GRANT WHITE the hat has been postered so unmarcifully with his "to gills in a pint" that be has at last defended him self by saying that everybody ought to know in meant four. The New York World in trying to help him out, says: "According to the musage of wine-marchanta, beer-bottlers men, and other dealers in liquid cor whose authority on the subject is in pint is very far from containing fourgills. In her it is a variable quantity, adapting itself to the shifting exigencies of modern commerciation, and not to be cribbed and con ancient traditions." This is very h the part of the World, but is Mr. Warrz at first beterophized in lavor of in gills to the pint, and now says be meant for And yet any dealer of stuffs cont will inform bim that most fluids me three gills to the pint, so that Mr. Warrs, belen thizing in favor of two gil's and meaning for

Baltimore, which is a much smaller city the Chicago, and contains a much en tion of unmarried voters, polled 2,000 mm votes last Tuesday than we did. This, in itself. is a pretty convincing proof of ballot-bo large vote here, and the driving of many roter from the Baltimore polls by force the proof a unanswerable. We give elsewhere some carious facts about the population and vote of different wards in the Monument City, which are at one Indicrous and mournful. Philadelphia and Ser York probably never saw greater frauds up the ballot-box than those perpetrated in Balti more this week

Parson BrownLow, in his paper, the Knorvill Chronicle, says the rag-money repudistion the Pennsylvania Democratic plate the result of a bargain between Wasa. of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and San Ba The story, according to the Chronick, is that "Randall pledged to McLeas that the Democratic Convention of Penesylvania should in dorse the Obio inflation platform, in ec tion of the Democratic Congressmen of the last ter State supporting RANDALL for Speaks." The Chronicle adds : " SAM carried of the programme, and provided for the will see whether the Enquirer performs its pa

Exploring among the wrack and dahris laft high and dry by the tidal wave which swept Ohio, CHARLES NonDHOFF discovered the Deno-crat who gave the true generis of the ray-bay. To the question what made him think ALLES could carry the State, his luminous reply was: could carry the State, his imminous reply was the said, "that the mass of the people are ropes, will yote for any scheme which promise there will yote for any scheme which promise there is the leave to chest each other. So believe I was persuaded that Ohio would be swept by attraction the inflation platform. I am a hard-move man but I am a Domocrat, and I believed that the inflation power was good stroke in politics, and, believe it was a good stroke in politics, and, believe it was a good stroke in politics, and, believe it the area to the replacement of the resemble That is the rationale of the rag-money infi

tion-repudiation movement in a bu M. PHILABETE CHASLES, the Prench author in one of his posthumous works which has it been issued, indulges in some very ingenic speculations touching the symbolism of characters in Disnamu's "Lothsir." The he LOTHAIR, he claims, is the people. The this ladies who claim possession of LOTHAM a Catholicism, the Revolution, and Protestation Mr. Phoneus is the type of Modern Ray. T person he marries is Greece. The Greek & which he refuses is the detaching of bi from the Greek Church and his embracing of Catholicism. The dedication to the Duis of Aumala is understood by Chastes as a prima against Impena isti; terdancia. The Fe abman's key to "Lothair" is very inge

While Moody and SANKET are doing the for the revival of religion in Brot the churches are assisting the eva make converts in very morthodox wars. vention it was stated that one church was ing to get out of debt by giving kissing festi and that another was offering a new every new convert. The latter process gusting one, but for paying off a chi nothing has yet been devised which the first named. It may be possible with the convertible of the convertible Methodist ministers object to it for the that they are left out in the cold.

stitutional Convention, which thus fi feated every proposition for the esta of the free-school system in that State of the free-school system in that State ly because, according to the built-stions, book-learning is of no account, pose that the Convention sit with close that the peaky newspapers can't chance to talk nonsense about them point of view the proposition is an eone: It will relieve the bull-whacks trouble of shooting the few enlighten who inhabit that State.

resident of this State, proposes publication in Boston, in January New England Review. It is to

has perhaps as deep an New England, its comple continuous, and speed between Chicago and gland. A direct trad Chicago and Burlingto ers in the business of paper is said to be on a

The sensiment of the The sentiment of the rency issue, as expresse is the subject of elabora phis Acadenche, which from nearly all its Sou varify its statement—as To sum up: The majoris and Democratic journals for searly as 1879 will prove feet that Government min has prevented the country that direction. Only a fanumber is constantly de Bouth, an agricultural registrement of the which means gold.

SAM CART Went to Ne place at the rag-money election. But be didn't beard. The meeting ever, and organized a the office of which is to the next Presidential of The result in Chica

the Springfield (Mass.)
Mr. Haxing and his poly
speciable tar-payers of the
theirs. The dispatches in
Republican candidate for Bepublican candidate for Mr. Hasino by nearly 4.00 most fortunate escapes fr. American city has late y h and bold and reckless a down, and has got it. The annual meeting Society is to be her Fruit-growers general

sired returned to exhian object of interest. The complete vote for

For KIRKWOOD, Rep Majority ... There was a scatter ww hundred.

A WORD WITH GE To the Easter of The Chie

elections in this city, as sults of the election demonstrated to the this city, who withdre party without good cau to the remainder of the altiance is with the Rep than eighteen years in acted with the Americ Scandinavians and other in perfect harmony and perfect satisfaction and ever, took place. The tions, and for a she hear in a strange been in a strange in Germans can n back to the old party. ican politics is the Kno it be native or foreign. cans against foreigners pugnant to the princ licanism than an allian against Americans combinations is certain. The shorte of escape from th alhance is for the G eld friends. They will cupied their place sinc They will find everyth and a warm welcome the time for them. Presidential election,

natural foreign alli Bill King is at the 6

present a united front

tofore in the off-years in 1876 where they wer

There is no reason

return. The result

the folly and actual

E. S. Pierce, Hono The Hon. W. D. Ric The Hon. George at the Sherman. Anna Dickinson b Father Mathew." William Howden

A. C. Wilder and ester, are at the Tre James W. Morriser Avenue company, is G. E. Gordon, "U wankee," is registo J. N. Wells, Wa Agent Delaware Bail Mrs. Masson, the Edinburg, has in the English poetry.

The Hon. Isaac I. and an appropriation Dr. McCosh, of Pr lecturing at Cincinna Powers of the Mind. Bayard Taylor in Washington Nov. 14, Schisler-Bund of that

The Hon, David slich, and the Hon Vails, Ia., are at the The New York He quis of Lorne she ufter he had been me Carl Schurz has wa Washington, in which cided to permanently

The Czar recently commission in the first instance in which officer in Russia.

It is an old remark meaning, that no offound on sale in Ne God bless you! I he The Nation habs Thomas H. Beeches the head "De La David A. Wells this

corresponder

ation how far any person who kit kind of understanding is justice one cise who would not die

has provoked a good deal bie to the Earl, and his elations between landlord ally approved.

baving carried Mississippi, in what they will do after the proval of Gov. Asks, which, illed to secure the requisite distance, may be accepted as on. That done, their prochausted, though of course the to carry the State at the he. Their victory Thesday met-bagism, and practically party in the State. They be followed by Sambo's droppics altogether, leaving the time. But they began the the negroes barbaces, and rganizing colored Democratic ag active bids of every son. Now there are statement is sissippi.—altogether to to hold them all,—and the how soon the ambition with each other in bidding for their individual account more avec been doing for the party.

Ledger is one of the journals full returns modified the g that c mid have to be take on the elections published With that rare felicity of y of feeling displayed only hich adorn its obituary col-serves: "The victors of obcamen during the carvass
Who but a true post could
such equisite sweet ferror;
who but that child of genius,
. W. CHILDS, A. M.?

"According to the universal chanta, beer-bottlers milk-slers in liquid commodities, the subject is indisputable, a containing fourgills. In fact, utily, adapting itself to the of modern commercial civilid now says be meant four.
of stuffs contained in bottles
t most fluids measure about
nt, so that Mr. White, hetero wo gil's and meuning for three gills.

is a much smaller city than ins a much emaller propor-voters, polled 2,000 more than we did. This, in itself, ag proof of ballot-box stufsaw greater frauds upon

r, in his paper, the Knoxville inquirer, and SAM RANDALL, to the Chronicle, is that of Penestivania should in-ation platform, in considera-tic Congressmen of the lat-ng RANDALL for Speaker." "SAM carried out his part ind provided for the con-in his own State. Now we Enquirer performs its part

the wreck and debris left high paorr discovered the Demo-us genesis of the reg-baby. bat made him think ALLEN hat made him think ALLER

c, his luminous reply was;
d in all political calculations,
as of the people are regues, who
he which promises either plunheat each other. So believing
this would be swept by ALLER
m. I am a hard-money man;
and I believed that the inflation
success for our party. I still
roke in politics, and, before you
AREs' majority is." ate of the rag-money infla-rement in a nutshell.

cossession of Lornam are olution, and Protestantism. ype of Modern Italy. The Greece. Toe Greek dowry the detaching of himself arch and his embracing edication to the Duke terdencies. The Fe or-hair" is very ingenious, to

NEET are doing their best gion in Brooklyn, some of assisting the evangelists to y unorthodox ways. At the The latter process is a dispaying off a church debt of devised which can equal may be possible that the object to it for the reason in the cold.

tement in the Teras Con-on, which thus far has de-ion for the establishment tem in that State, evident-to the bull-whacker ac-is of no account, now pro-tion sit with closed doors, ewspapers can't have any same about them. In one position is an economical the bull-whackers of the he few enlightened editors

has perhaps as deep an interest in that canal as New England, its completion furnishing a direct, continuous, and speedy water communication between Chicago and the interior of New England. A direct trade by steamer between Chicago and Burlington, Vt., will open a new gr in the business of all New England. The canal is said to be on a substantial hasis. paper is said to be on a substantial basis.

rency issue, as expressed by the leading jourous, is the subject of elaborate review by the Memphis Acaianche, which—after making extracts from nearly all its Southern exchanges, which

from nearly all its Southern exchanges, which varify its statement—nava:

To sum up: The majority of Southern Conservative and Democratic Jou nais fear that forcing resumption as early as 1679 will prove disastrous, owing to the first that Government mismanagement of the finances has prevented the country from taking proper steps in that direction. Only a few favor inflation, and the such as agricultural region, want with a depreciated south, as agricultural region, want with a depreciated survivey that will keep monetary values unsettled and place her agricultural products at the mercy of appeciations? The South wants a sound currency—which means gold.

RAW CARY went to New York to take ALLEN' place at the rag-money meeting on the eve of the election. But he didn't take ALLEN's voice, and, his bwn having given out in the Ohio canvass, didn't epeas, because he couldn't make himself heard. The meeting went on all the same, however, and organized a new independent party, the office of which is to dandle the rag-baby in the next Presidential canvass.

The result in Chicago is neatly summed up by the Springfield (Mas L.) Republican:

Mr. Harra and his polygiot rabble have met the respectable tax-payers of Chicago and are very decidedly their. The dupartches indicate that Mr. Huck, the Equidican candidate for County Tressurer, has beaten Mr. Harra by nearly 4,001 votes. It is one of the most fortunate escapes from a great danger that any American city has lately had. Hastao was far too tig and bold and reckless a "Loca." He needed a setting-down, and has got it.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Horticultural location in to be held at Toledo, Dec. 1-3.

Fruit-growers generally are invited to attend
and take part in the discussion. Specimens of
fruit for exhibition will be cared for, and if defruit for extraction of the state of the sta n object of interest.

into election was as follows:
For Engwood, Rep.
For LEFFLEE, Dem. and Opp.

. 31,743 There was a scattering Temperance vote of a

A WORD WITH GERMAN REPURLICANS

To the Easter of The Chicago Tribune : Cancago, Nov. 5.—The event of the last three elections in this city, and more especially the results of the election on Tuesday, must have demonstrated to the German Republicans of this city, who withdrew from the Republican party without good cause,—at least as it seemed to the remainder of the party.—that their natural alliance is with the Republican party. For more than eighteen years the German Republicans acted with the American Republicans and the Scandinavians and other elements of the party, in perfect harmony and unity, and with the most perfect estisfaction and success. Discord. however, took place. They severed the old relans, and for a short time past they have nce with those who are not in accord and have no sympathies with them. That alliance has been defeated. The beet thing the Repubback to the old party. The worst form of Amerpolitics is the Know-Nothing form, whether pative or foreign. An alliance of Ameri-

cans against foreigners is certainly no more re-pagnant to the principles of American repub-licanism than an alliance of Germans and Irish against Americans The inevitable fate of such combinations is shown in the lesson of Tuesday's election. They may flourish for a little time, but their doom is am. The shortest and clearest avenue escape from the political chaos which overtaken this unnatural German-Irish de. They will find that no one has ocand a warm welcome awaiting them. Now is present a united front to their old enemy, the | the publication. no affiliation. Their disaffection has been here-tofore in the off-years. Now let them be found in 1876 where they were when they left in 1872. There is no reason why they should remain out

longer; there is every reason why they should return. The result last Tuesday emphasizes the folly and actual wickedness of such an unnatural foreign alliance and the impossibility that it can be maintained. A UNION REPUBLICAN.

Bill King is at the Grand Pacific. E. S. Pierce, Honolulu, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, is The Hon. George H. Parker, of Davenport, is Anna Dickinson has prepared a new lecture on

William Howden and M. Frazer, of New Zealand, are at the Palmer A. C. Wilder and William Van Zangt, of Roch-

ster, are at the Tremont. James W. Morrisey, manager of Daly's Fifth Avenue company, is at the Tremont. G. E. Gordon, "Unitarian minister from Mil-

aukee," is registored at the Sherman. J. N. Wells, Washington, D. C., General Agent Delaware Railroad, 18 at the Palmer. Mrs. Masson, the wife of Prof. Masson, of

Edinburg, has in the press a collection of Early English poetry. The Hon. Isaac I. Hayes has been elected to the New York Assembly. Now for the old flag,

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, has been Secturing at Cincionati on "The Reproductive Powers of the Mind."

Bayard Taylor is to lecture on "Schiller" at shington Nov. 14, under the auspices of the and of that city.

The Hos. David Hodgson, of Houghton, sich, and the Hon. Peter Melendy, of Cedar Falls, Ir., are at the Tremont. The New York Herald marvels that the Mar-

quis of Lorne should have written a love poem after he had been married two years. Carl Schurz has written a letter to a friend in Washington, in which he states that he has de-mided to permanently reside in New York City. The Czar recently gave a young Hebrew a sommission in the Russian army. This is the first instance in which a Jew has been made an

It is an old remark, but one weighty with seaning, that no old lady's bonnets can be ound on sale in New York and Paris. "Story, lod bless you! I have none to tell, sir."

The Nation habitually discusses the Rev.
Thomas H. Bescher's financial opinions under
the head "De Lonatico Inquirendo." Mr.
David A. Wells this week adds his mite to the

ckstone, George Strant, Lorenzo fresident Blackstone, George Strant, Lovenzo chatone, John B. Drake, and John B. Slater, sectors, and Supt. McMullin and Geogral sight Agent Smith, of the Chicago & Alton, in Springfield.

A correspondent of the Graphic writes some count of a lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, the bitinguished Radicai of London, and disciple of Larles Bradlaugh. The lecture was entitled, sithout much regard for grammar, "Who Does Land Belong To?" Mrs. Besant was forth the wife of an English clergyman, but,

comfort, a separation was agreed upon. The correspondent says that Mrs. Besant impressed her as "one of the cleverest women out."

Gen. H. V. Boynton has declared war upon George Alfred Townsend. In a recent letter to the Cincinnati Gazette Gen. Boynton exposes several alleged questionable operations of Mr.

Miss Matilda Fletcher's lectures, entitled "Old Boys" and "Men and Whims," are favorably spoken of by the country press of Iowa. The former is entirely new, and will be Miss Fletcher's principal lecture this winter. Col. A. R. Wingfield, Superintendent Wagner

Sleeping-Car Company; Maj. C. A. Seavey, of Saratoga; Maj. Clemmes, of the "Queen's," Toronto; Capt. George W. Hoit, of Buffalo; Geu. J. H. Earnest, of Wisconsin; and Gen. John P Hodgson, of Laculle, Canada, are quartered at the Tremont.

Mr. Edgar Fawcett, a magazine poet of somlebrity, has addressed a welcome to Edwin Booth on his return to the American stage. verses are not without merit, though they will probably fail to be noted by thousands with delighted care," as Mr. Fawcett says Mr. Booth's "immortal moods" are.

Mr. Tennyson did not attend the Balaklava banquet, but he sent £5 instead, to be used in defraving the expenses or to be distributed among the more indigent survivors. "A blunder it may have been," writes Mr. Tennyson, referring to the Charge of the Six-Hundred, "but one for which England should be grateful, having thereby learnt that her soldiers are the most honest and most obedient under the sun."

Nelson was made an Admiral in the British navy in a peculiar manner. He was only a Captain at the time, and fifty-third on the list. The Government had guessed that he was a man of great abilities, and wanted his services. Accordingly fifty-three Admirals were named, of whom fity-two were at once placed on half-pay, and the hero of Trafalgar came to the front. A Long Branch letter to the New York Herald

conveys this startling bit of information "Joaquin Miller sent Gen. Grant an invitation to his lecture on 'Literary London.' His Excellency scknowledged the compliment by sending the poet a note of thanks, and occupying a front we at at the lecture. The poet nominated Henry W. Longfellow and J. Lothrop Motlev as rival Centennial candidates for the Presidency.'

A Reformed Funerals Company has been estab lished in Loudon for the purpose of conducting funerals at lower cost and with less mummery. plain clothes. The range of prices for a decent purial is from \$13 to \$270. A new cemetery, the London Metropolis, 24 miles from town, has recently been opened, and lots 9 feet by 4 can be had for \$13. Mr. Hesiog and his friends ought to be able to take the hint.

The astronomical class at the University was invited last evening by the Professor in charge to go out to the "Transit house,"—a small building on the west side of the University grounds which contains the transit instrument. Two members of the class arrived late at the recits tion-room in the University, and were informed that the other members had gone to the Transit house. On inquiring its location, they were directed by an irrepressible joker to the Union Stock-Yards, to which it is presumed they made a most laborious transit.

William Parkhurst, who left Louisville thirtyfive years ago, returned last week. He found his wife still living, and not married again. When he went away he was in the prime of life; when he returned he was 80 years old, and his wife 75. His hair is long and white, and altogether he is an admirable Enoch Arden or Rip Van Winkle except that he has no domestic griefs to make his story tragical. He was a dissipated fellow when he went away, and had about abandoned all hopes of making a successful struggle with life. His exile has been passed in Mexico and

"You should read some of Hood's comic pieces," said a dainty young fellow at an even-ing party not long ago—"there is 'The Song of the Shirt' for instance." The illustration provoked a laugh but it was not really any more inappropriate than the original publication of "The Song of a Shirt" in a comic newspaper. Mark Lemon accepted the poem after it had They will find everything in readiness for them, been three times rejected and published it in Punch, though the work was entirely out of the time for them. Next year will occur the keeping with the spirit of the periodical, and ntial election, and the Republicans must several members of the staff were opposed to

> Mrs Joseph Meaks of Bo nisleading name. Probably it was that which induced a Justice of the Peace in her native village to bind her over for apperance at the next term of the District Court. The charge was malicious tres ass in having engaged in an attack upon several saloons of Bonaparte. Mrs. Meek refused to furnish bail, though she might easily have done so, and signified her willingness to be imprisoned. The Justice was in a quandary. At last account he had not decided whether to send Mrs. Meek to jail or leave her at large without even her parole to insure her apppearance at

the appointed time and place. Kate Field writes from London to the Courier Journal: "The Byron memorial is not as popular as it was expected to be, only £2,000 having been raised so far. Persons in private, as wel as in public life, are airing their opinions on the ment and morals of the author of 'Childe Harold.' A Cambridge high wrangler has ventured to assert that not more than twenty or thirty lines of Byron's texts are of any literary value as compared with those of the poet-laureate, and a City of London Common Councilman, in opposing the grant of 100 guineas toward the Byency of the noble poet's writings was vile and

The Prince of Wales clearly has not suck on his side in the Indian journey. The boilers of the Serapis, on which he embarked for the journey, were found to prime so much that it was not considered safe to maintain a rate of speed of more than 7 miles an bour. Priming on the part of a boiler—the unprofessional reader may not know-is the carrying over of a quantity of water from the boiler to the cylinders. It is a defect that may sometimes be remedied, and sometimes not, according as it is more or less radical. In order that the Serapis might be repaired, the Prince disembarked, as the cable informs us, at Islamia, and made a detour to Cairo. If the regains cannot be made satisfactorily, the Prince will take up his quarters on the "Osborne," a mere yacht, or be in-gloriously towed by it to Bombay. What the party will do after it reaches Iudia may be guessed from the following observations in a letter to the New York Times: "Sir Bartle Frere is almost the only person of discretion on the staff, and, though discreet, he is noterior soft and good-natured. The rest are, for the most part, young noblemen about town, and notorious in the fastest circles, who are going out bent only on what is called a 'jolly lark.'

BOTEL AERIVALS.

Palmer Bouse—W. W. Thayer, Beloit; J. B. Reach, New York; F. E. Gould, Peoris; T. W. Bennett, Idano; F. A. Sloat, New Haven; Willard Abbott, Ceveland; F. M. Mills, Des Moines; W. J. Eames, Paliadelphia; W. F. Thompson, Fortsmouth, O.; A. Ledous, New Oriesas; D. D. Knapp, Utics, N. Y.; L. Jaeson, England... Grand Parasa—Charles Stuart, Stuart, Ia.; S. A. Haines, New York; A. D. Thayer, Moline; J. W. Cunnangham, Liverpool; H. M. Hauns, Cieveland; Lloyd G. Harris, St. Louis; G. W. Smith, Peoria; E. L. Davison, Springfield, Ky.; William Luddow, St. Faul; Dr. Ch res F. Fossom, Boston; J. S. Minton, Buffaio; E. R. S., Song, D. drott; Daniel Ball, Grand Bapids; Mario Francke, Germany... Tremont—J. L. Lioneodin, Cincinnati; James Morion, Cedar Rapids; A. D. Baraum, Minneapolis; H. C. Hunt, Cedar Falls; M. Douglas, Elmira; George W. Foote, Erie & Chicago Line; V. K. Moore, Detroit; F. A. Van Dyke, New York; W. J. Follock and L. G. Granger, Burlington; H. P. Minshall, Dubuque... Sherman House—Merwin H. Parker and C. S. Streeper, Davenport; Joseph M. Price, Newark, N. J.; D. Cowan, Toronto; J. B. Oolier, Washington; J. Chapman, Duluque; A. D. Morton, St. Louis; J. K. Newton, Bergen, N. Y.; H. J. Shirley, Galens; Charles & Burgess, Stamford, Conn.; E. B. Wetton, New York; R. E., Mosley, Philadelphia; Fred Butler, George Milliard, and J. E. Goodall, Plattsburg, N. Y. ... Gurdner House—J. P. Cordier, New York; J. A. Flumb, Boston; Mr. Juckson, Buffi. lo; J. H. Smith, Louisville; W. M. Batta, Philadelphia; George S. Bowen, Philadelphia. BOTEL ABRIVALS.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Further Revelations of Frauds in the Twentieth Ward.

Numbered Republican Ballots Torn Up and Thrown on the Floor.

The Citizens' Association Furnishes the State's Attorney with Evidence.

Ludington's Majority for Gov ernor Said to Be 1,500.

The Wisconsin Legislature Republican in Both Branches.

The Success of the Democratic Candidate for Secretary of State in New York Conceded.

LOCAL.

THE TWENTIETH WARD.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Horace F White yesterday morning at his office, No. 175 LaSalle street, and from him learned some curious things in regard to the voting in the First and Second Precincts of the Twentieth Ward, Mr. White said :

was a beastly fraud. The trouble about it is the difficulty in fixing the blame. In the first place, the judges would not admit a Republican challenger inside until about 9:30 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and even then one challenger only was admitted on the protest and representations of a number of the best people who live there, such men as Keith, King, Corbin, and others. It was owing to the determined effort of these gentleman that we were enabled to have a challenger. Two citizens kept a tallylist. When we asked how many votes had been cast up to this time, about 10 o'clock, the judges replied that about 200 had been polled, and my elief is that out of those votes

NOT MORE THAN FIFTY WERE LEGAL. judge from what we know of last year's ork, and from the fact that they report 200 nore votes in the precinct than there really are,

more votes in the precinct than there really are, as estimated by our canvass.

The way the this gwas conducted was an outrage. The poll was right on the corner in Ald. Jonas' store. This Jonas is a prominent man in that crowd. But there is something back of this that I have never seen mentioned. The Republican Chip, or Citizens' Club, of the ward requested the Board of County Commissioners to change the place of voting from Jonas', where there is a saloon, to Mackin's building, which is much better located. The Board agreed to do so, and said they did not see any objection to such a course. But afterwards, Rountree, who is the attorney of the Board, said he guessed they would have to change it back to Jonas' building,—this, mind you, after the promise had been made that it should be changed to Mackin's building.

ONE OF THE JUDGES one of the lection was a judge in the last Aldarmanic and Congressional election last fall when the vote was proven to be frauduleut in a manner which was satisfactory to everybody there. This judge was reappointed this year, notwithstanding the protests of all decent men in the ward. I think his name is Champlin, but it is said that is an assumed name. He is a desperate character.

When, as I have said, the votes were counted, the returns of the judges—the count, rather—showed that shout 200 more votes had been cast than were on the tally-list, and the tally-list was well kept, and every vote recorded by two very well-known citizens of the ward, quite prominent and highly respectable men, who very seidom appear in politics. During the entire day, Mike Corcoran, Tim Casey and their gang, would challenge every Republician vote, and made every effort they could to impede a fair vote. The police did very fairly under Sergt. Hathaway—very fairly indeed, There were so many good men there that they did not dare do o herwise, even if they had been so disposed. I believe they tried to do their duty honestly in the First Precing.

their duty bonestly in the First Freener.

IN THE SECOND

they did not act tairly. There they bounced our challenger, under the direction of the judges. After polling the vote, the judges took the ballot-box down-stairs. and went to supper. They wouldn't let Republicans down. The police were inside, and we would have had to face their pistols. Indeed, at would have had to face their pistois. Indeed, at one time we thought seriously of smashing the door and going in anyway, but some of the cooler heads prevented it. After the judges left their little partition dividing the politing-place from the satoon, they kept the door closed, and wouldn't nave our challengers in there. I went in just after they took the box out, and passed up stairs, and see [showing a torn and crumpled ticket which he took from a pile of tickets in an envelopel.

HERE IS A VOTE MARKED "13." which has been torn in two. I picked that up from the floor not two minutes afterwards. Here is another Republican ticket marked "51" or "57." That is toro, too. I found any number of these toro votes. Here is one marked "45." This is only a part of the number. I suppose, and the rest of the ticket will have the remainder of it. You will observe that these

ALL REPUBLICAN TICKETS. and there are no Opposition tickets among them. Here are some Republican tickets, not numbered, but folded just as they were when the voter handed them in, which I picked up from the floor. It may be that tae judges, decided not to take a man's ticket after it nad been once counted in. But they have no right to take his ticket and then throw it on the floor. They must not receive it at all, if it isn't all right.

right.

There are a number of us in that ward who

They must not receive it at all, if it isn't all right.

There are a number of us in that ward who take a strong neterst in this matter, and we work there almost every election against this Corcoran crowd. We beat them fairly last year, but this year they were too much for us. I am a member of the Republican Club in that ward. If anybody wants to see these tickets, they can do it any time they want to. There were no Opposition tickets folded and torn up on the floor. I saved them as mere specimen bricks. I picked them up, myself, and will swear to it if necessary.

I witnessed the general air of ruffianism and bullvism of those cusses there. One ruffian, by the name of Kehoe, made himself particularly prominent, calling Republicans the vilest names in his category that evening. Republicans who happened to speak of the merits of the candidates were bounced out of the saloon. I wish the Republicans would fight better. They are builty to talk, but they won't fight worth a cuss. The programme of the ronghs was to get us into a row, and then have their policement drag us off. After all, it was the wiser plan for the Republicans to remain quiet. All the decent men in that precinct, and that ward, too, I guess, voted the Republican ticket, and a good many Germans, too, that I know of.

A prominent politician on Hesing's side said to me the other day that he had had enough of this Irish and German coalition. He should be a straight Republican hereafter.

There are a thousand and one little things in connection with the polling in this ward which are diagraceful.

Challeged every man who had a clean-shirt on, because they shought he was a Hues man. The Keeley men did some pretty efficient work. A number of the Irish voted for Keeley, and the supporters of the latter rather worked in conjunction with the polling in this ward which are diagraceful.

But I do had a man and a present of the rather worked in that precinct for three years now, and the Oppheinon judge snew me personally. But he wasn't going to take my vote unt

"Well, I guess, air. White, dat is all right."

An INSPECTION OF THE TICKERS
picked up by Mr. White reveals the following:
Four of them are perfect Republican tickets, in
the folded form in which they were taken from the
voter with no numbers on the back of any of
thom; the remaining pieces are parks of Republican tickets, and although a ca-ual glance might
lead one to suprose they would match, a closer
look and an actempt to bring them together re-

saited unsuccessfully. One piece has the number "81" on its reverse; another piece is scratched, some other person's name, illegible, having been substituted for that of John Jones; another piece has no marks on either side; another is tobacco-estained, and has the figure "1" on the reverse side, about the middle of the lower end of the acket; another tobacco-stained piece, but which it was impossible to match with the proceding or any other piece, has John Jones' name scratched and a name substituted which looks like "Mac Cooly," but which might be almost anything else; on its reverse is the number "57"; another piece is numbered "13", another is the top of a ticket with the letters "Republ", another, a mere scrap; another, a small piece with something or the bottom of the printed side looking like "V aryes," and with a name substituted for Wolcott's, of which sill that can be seen is "berg"; another, and a larger, piece has "45" on its reverse side; another, the figure "4"; another, nothing out the print; and last of all, there is a portion of a Keeley ticket very much dilapidated and with no figures.

Of course the voter does not know the num-

figures.

Of course the voter does not know the number put on his ticket, but any one who voted about the Thirteenth, or who scratched his ticket, would do well to look at the poil lists when the vote is can wassed next week, and see what sort of a ticket he is credited with having put in. A WEAK STATEMENT.

of a ticket he is credited with baving put in.

A WARK STATEMENT.

There was a rumor yesterday that two of the judges of election in the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward had jumped the town. A TRIBUNE reporter found the men at their places of business,—one of them, Pat Shields, at No. 118 Kinzie street, the American Hotel, and the other, Frank Johnson, at the Hatch House, Fifth avecue, North Side. Neither of them had left town, or were preparing to do so.

Mr. Shields says he can always be found at his house. He asserts that the election was all square. The only question which arose was the demand of Republican challengers to have certain voters make affidavits. These he knew were proper voters. In nearly all these cases, however, affidavits were allowed to be made, but some men who Shields was positively certain were right were allowed to go in without an affidavit. Shields had not voted himself; had lived in Chicago since 1852; dain't care who was elected, and didn't like any of the candidates.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

PROGRESS THEY ARE MAKING.
Yesterday morning, Secretary J. C. Ambler, of
the Citizens' Association, delivered to State's Attorney Reed the affidavits and other evidence collected Thursday in regard to the frauds perpetrated on election-day. These papers will at once be laid before the Grand Jury, and action upon them taken as soon as possible.

Yesterday Mr. Ambler was quite busy in tak-Yesterday all. Ambler was quite busy in taking further evidence, that against the two precincts in the Tweutieth Ward preponderating.

Mr. Murry Nelson has stated his intention of contesting Commissioner Cleary's seat, but will act altogether under the advice of the Citizens' Association and Merchants' Committees. It is pretty well assured that there will be a contest against the two precincts in the Twentieth Ward, and there is no doubt, seemingly, but that both will utitimately be thrown out. This would give Mr. Nelson a majority over Cleary. Even if these precincts are not thrown out, the Seventeenth, Eignteenth, and other wards, will furnish sufficient evidence of fraud to throw some of their precincts out.

of their precincts out.

AT THE OPPOSITION HEADQUARTERS
the cry was made of fraud, but, since the letter
of Mr. Ambler to Chairman Rountree, that delectable body has closed its mouth, and fails to
produce the evidence solicited by the Citizens'

THE MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE

THE MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE

make the following admouncement:
\$500 REWARD.

We hereby offer a reward of \$00 for the arrest and
conviction of the person who stabbed Mr. J. J. Magnil
at the First Precinct of the First Ward Toesday, Nov.
2, 1875.

WILLIAM ALDRICH,
JESSE SFALDING,
CHARLES P. KELLOGG,
RICGRARD T. CRANE,
AMIAH REHTH,
GEORGE M. How,
SAMUEL BLESS,
W. M. EGAN,
ROSERT LAW,
Merchants' Committee.

Thus it will be seen that everything possible is being done to make repeating and ballot-box stuffing a dangerous game in Chicago hereafter.

GENERAL.

WISCONSIN-

Madison, Wis., Nov. 5 .- The excitement over the result of the election continued to-day, and there have been many anxious inquiries at the rooms of the Republican State Committee, the Capitol, and newspaper offices. A large num-ber of dispatches have been received by Chairman Keyes in answer to inquiries and returns, the greater portion of them exact, some of them official, with slight variations one way and another. As the dispatches come in the footing Ludington. Great confidence is felt that this crats, who made quantities of bets yesterday, again concede Taylor's defeat.

The Republicans still hope for the election of most of their ticket by a very small majority. The Democrats claim all.

The State Journal figures the Senate. Republicans, 21, Democrats 12; Assembly, Republicans, 50, Democrats 49. One district a tie. There are hores that the Republicans may control the Assembly.

LUDINGTON'S MAJORITY 1,500.

MILWALEEE NOV. 5—It now expects that

MILWAUKER, Nov. 5.—It now appears that Ludington, Republican, has 1,500 majority for Governor. Kuehn, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected Treasurer. The vote for the other candidates are close that nothing but the official count can determine the result. The Republic-

REPUBLICAN SWEEP. ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 5 .- The Daily Champion has returns from eighty-nine of the 103 representative districts in Kansas, showing the election of fifty-eight regular Republicans, eight Independent-Republicans, eieven Democrats, and twelve elected on the People's and Reform tickets. The Opposition had a much larger number of members last year than this year. The election has resulted in a much more decided Republican victary than then. The only Senatorial vacancy is filled by the election of a flequiblican, and of the three District Judges to elect, the Republicans have elected two. In a large number of the counties straight Democratic tickets were run for the first time in many years, and in every instance they were defeated and polled a much smaller vote than when the Opposition was organized under acotaer name. The proportion of Democratic on the Reform and Opposition local tickets was very small, and the result shows that a less number of such tickets have been elected this year than since the Presidential contest. In all parts of the State wherever a thorough party issue was presented, the vote shows larger Re-ublican majortice than were ever before given in a contest for local offices. Of the fourteen districts yet to hear from twelve will certainly elect Republicans, and the Legislature will therefore be more than three-fourths Republican. tickets. The Opposition had a much larger

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WILKESEARRE, Pa.. Nov. 5.—The official count is developing some attempts at fraud on the part of the Democrats of the boldest and most desperate character, and suspicion pointed so strongly to Prothonotary Trimmer that the Court last night directed the returns to be taken out of his custody and guarded in another office by a Constable until the Court should meet again this morning. It is learned that, during Wednesday night, the returns were tampere

Wednesday night, the returns were tampered with, being taken from the Court-House and frauduleutly manipulated.

The official returns to-day have been the leading topic of discussion, the Court having discovered the evidence of most flagrant changes, the returns from the Fifth Ward of Scranton having been stolen from the Prothonotary's office, they giving a large Republican majority, and their disappearance shows the desperate ends which are resorted to carry the election. Although the Republicans have elected their county ticket, the Democratic candidate for Register of Wills, and who is the Associated Press correspondent here, ran far ahead of his ticket, receiving a heavy Republican vote.

tal vote polied 2.254, one-half of the vote of the county. The official vote of Mooroe County, Illinoia, gives P. M. Hardy 1,089 majority for Ireasurer; for member off-County Board, Maeys received 319 majority; for Surveyo, Gardner received 187 majority; gannest township organization, 464 majority; total vote, 1,624.

Succast Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 3.—The official vote of Sangamon County shows 280 Democratic majority for Treasurer and 521 for Surveyor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCKTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—The official vote of Bureau County is: For Treasurer—Edward A. Washburn, Republican, 1,401; Samuel Edwards, Opposition, 810. For County Surveyor—Henry G. Paddock (no opposition), 1,537.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
SHELBYTILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—Shelby County elects Miller and Cocoven, People's landidates for Treasurer and Surveyor, over Sexson and Smith, Hesing-Opposition Democrats. tal vote polied 2,254, one-half of the vote of the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Evidence of fraudulent voting in Maryland accumulates. A great many colored men were kidoapped by the Democrats and tocked up until after the potts were closed. A couple of hundred men who were closed. A couple of hundred men who ventured to vote or work at the polls in opposition to the Ring bullies were knocked down, stabbed, or shot. Ten thousand fraudulent votes were cast, and an equal number of legal votes disfranchised. One party was permitted the merest minimum of representation among the election officers. Policemen stood by, and, in accordance with the instructions of their superiors, let the ruffians go free, and arrested their bleeding, senseless victims.

MISSISSIPPI.

WEBB AND LAMAB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Washington, D. C., Nov. 5 .- The Attorney General has received dispatches stating that G.
Willey Webb, present United States DistrictAttorney for Northern Mississippi, is elected to
Congress from the Second Mussissippi District by 9,000 majority. Webb was a pronounced Pease to urge the Attorney-General not to use troops, in response to Ames' requert. The pros-pects of the election of Congressman Lamar to the United States Senate, to succeed Alcorn, are said to be favorable.

MINNESOTA.

LATEST RETURNS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 5.—With nearly a third of the State to hear from, Pillsbury's majority for Governor now reaches 12,000; Pfaender's, for Treasurer, 3,000. The Republicans have five majority in the Senate and about twenty in the House.

NEW YORK. BIGELOW'S MAJORITY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Returns received by the Argus give the majority for Bigelow as 16,798, with the prospect of a further increase. IOWA.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Des Moines (Ia.) Register. The following figures are from official re-turns sent in from the counties. The aggre-gate vote as below reported is 218,921, some 11,000 or 12,000 greater than ever before, the

highest previous vote being that of 1872; and Gov. Kirkwood receives the largest vote ever east for a candidate for Governor of Iowa : COUNTIES. 876 ... 355 1,125 ... 358 1,833 ... 2,157 1,42 ... 1,370 317 ... 275 1,904 ... 973 2,103 17₁1,294

.. 93,3:4 amuel J. Kirkwood, Republi sepherd Leffler, Democrat...

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PROBLE III., Nov. 5.—In the Circuit Court today, the case of Ann Healer vs. The Wesley City Coal Company was closed by the jury rendering a verdict for \$4,750 in favor of the plaintiff. The Company was sued for criminal carelessness in improperly building their shafts so that the husband of the plaintif lost his life while trying to escape from the burning mine.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

INDIAN TERRITORY TROUBLES. Sr. Louis, Nov. 5 .- Maj. J. W. Ingalis, India Agent for the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws Chicasaws, and Se minoles, arrived here from concil. Nov. 5.—The official count of the ballots gives Swaqwick, Republican, for Treasurer, 743 majority; Duclos, Republican, for member of the County Board, 198 majority; to-member of the County Boar son, have called upon Maj. Ingails for United States troops to preserve peace, and that official has referred the application to the authorities at Washington. Advices from Tahlequah are auxiously looked for by Maj. Ingalls.

BROOKLYN SCANDAL REDIVIVUS.

Plymouth Church Proceeds to Erase the Names of Mrs. Moulton and Deacon West from Its Roll-The Former Personage Protests, and Reiterates Her Charges Against Mr. Beecher-The Congregational Asso-ciation Considering the Propriety of Reinvestigating the Plymouth Pastor.

Pastor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Last Sunday Beecher announced that the members of Plymouth Church would hold an important business meeting on Thursday evening. About fifty prominent mem-bers were present, including White, Shearman, and Storra. White acted as Moderator, and announced that the meeting was called to hear the report of the Examining Committee relative to dropping the names of Deacon W. F. West from the rolls of the church. Gen. Roger A. Pryor attended as counsel for Mrs. Moulton. who was also present. The two sat near the Moderator's table. Mr. Blair, Chairman of the Examining Committee, reported the unanimous decision that the name of West be dropped, and decision that the name of west be aropped. Some west not making his appearance, his name, after a little discussion, was dropped. West had sent word that he did not intend to resume relations with the church, but to-day he denied that he had calculated that his name would be dropped without

further stating his reasons for leaving.

Mr. B'air again arose and stated that the
Examining Committee also recommended that
the name of Emma C. Moniton be dropped from

Mr. B'air again arose and stated that the Examining Committee also recommended that the name of Emms C. Monlton be dropped from the roll of the church, and that a member of the Committee had on the previous evening advised her of the meeting and the nature of it. When the report had been accepted, and the motion to adopt it seconded, Gen. Pryor, counsel for Mrs. Moulton, said he had a letter which she had prepared, and which he wished to read. After some discussion between the Moderator and Gen. Pryor as to who should read the letter, Mr. Shearman, who acted as Clerk of the meeting, moved that the Moderator request Mr. Pryor to read the letter. Gen. Pryor immediately proceeded to read as follows:

To the Members of Plymouth Church, Brecklyn, N. Y.: I received yesterday morning, through Mr. D. H. Hawkins, official notice that the Examining Committee of this church (of which Committee he is a member), contemplated recommending to you this evening the dropping of my name from its roll of members on account of my having absented myself from the services of the church. Mr. Hawkins further said that, on behalf of the Committee, he gave me notice that I might attend the meeting to night, and give my reasons for non-attendance. This official notice by Mr. Hawkins, giving me the conclusion of the Examining Committee, is the first intimation I have had that the Committee, is the first intimation of his example of the Committee, in the propriety of expunging my name from the roll of Plymouth Church, nor have I had any in imation, official or otherwise, that the Examining Committee even designed to consider any such question. Had I received any such intimation or notice, I should have appeared before the Committee, because I am not an absentee in any proper sense of that word, nor does the rule of the church in regard to absentees contemplate any such case as mine. My sheene is an enforced one, and caused by the crime of adultery committed by Henry Ward Beecher, postor of this church, in loyal obedience to the summons whic

gard to it. Very respectfully,

Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1875.

Mr. Hawkins said that Mrs. Moniton was slightly in error. She was not told that she might appear before the meeting and give reasons. This point was decided as immaterial.

Mr. Shearman offered as an amendment that hrs. Moulton, having come before the meeting with insinuations, be questioned concerning them.

Ars. Loss. L

THE WAR AGAINST MIDDLEMEN. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—The organization of an American Co-operative Union has just been effected in Louisville under the direct supervi-sion of the Hon. Thomas D. Worrall, Managing sion of the Hon. Thomas D. Worrall, Managing Director in America for the Assassippi Valley Trading Company, having obtained a charser under the laws of Kentneky with provisions contemplating the purposes of the Union as the organic connection of the direct trade movement represented by Worrall. This will be the central branch in America of the Direct Trading Company, and around it will gather all organized co-operative societies in the country. The officers are: President, J. R. Buchanan; Vice-Presidents, Col. W. A. Merriwaather and T. J. Key; Treasurer, F. B. Moodie; Secretaries, J. Nelson Harris and D. M. Hayden; Manager, Thomas D. Worrall.

MAHOWET, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MAHOMET, Ill., Nov. 5.—Our burnt-out merchauts are making all hasts to rebuild this fall.
One fine brick block is already under way, erected jointly by O. M. Closs & Co., for dry goods,
Dr. Le Clark, drugs, and Starling & Curtis, hardware. A new hotel is under way. Several others will follow.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To Housekeepers.—The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. They are entirely free from the poisonus offs and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive. Meats, sough, etc., may be greatly improved by Burnett's Extract of Celary.

OVERCOATS.

OVERCOATS Retailed at Wholesale Prices. Edwards & Browne

Corner Adams and Clark-sts. \$40, \$35, \$33, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$18, \$16, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8 SOME OF OUR PRICES.

PANTALOONS. CASH versus CREDIT.

CHICAGO PANTS

WAREHOUSE, 510 & 512 WEST MADISON-ST. MABEY & PRALL Merchant Tailors,

The CHICAGO FANTS are warranted all wool, wall abrunk, well trimmed, newest goods, best workmanship, perfect fit, 69.00 A PAIR.

UNDERWEAR

We are now offering a large

assortment of

LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' Underwear

Much Under Regular Prices.

Special attention is called to a lot of Men's

White Merino SHIRTS & DRAWERS

At \$1, worth \$1.50.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,

79 & 81 State-st.

KID GLOVES!

Great West End Dry Goods House.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS...

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE WEST END GLOVE. The best 2-button One Dollar Glove in the country. A full assort-ment now open in new Fall Shades, Opera Colors, White, and Black These Gloves are made for durability, from fine flexible Skins, and

equal in appearance to more expensive Gloves. Gents' West End Kid Gloves, \$1.25 a pair; all shades. 400 dozen 2-button West End SEAMLESS Kid Gloves at \$1.50

pair, made of finest genuine Kid Skins, in the celebrated seamless cut, have no superiors in fit or quality, and are equal to any \$2 or \$2.25 Glove in the market. 100 dozen 2-button Black Genuine

Kid Gloves, regular \$2 quality, for

\$1.50 pair.

Also full lines of "Danton," "Alexandre," and other best makes. It Pays to Trade on the West Side

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

Cloaks & Suits.

We open this morning New Suits from large and recent importations, which we are able to offer at about half former prices!!

These goods are all new and desir-

able styles, and will be found very cheap!! We have largely added to our stock of Ladies' and Misses' Beaver Cloth Cloaks, Embroidered Silk Cloaks, Fur-Lined Silk Sacques and Circulars, Seal Sacques, Muffs, and Boas. Also, a stock of Real India Shawls and Decca Stripes, the cheapest and most attractive in the city.

Chas. Gossage & Co.



CATARRH CURE Try it and to cured of that Tre

TRUSSES, &c. ELASTIC TRUSS Common prudence requires examination of the Elas-tic Trues, which gently presses around the body and retains the repture day and night till cured. Sent by mail; circulars free. C. J. REED, 285 Sinto-st., Chicago.

Episcopalians Will Never Recognize the Orders of Their Methodist Brethren.

Opinions of Leading New York Clergymen of Moody's Work.

The Inquiry Room and Its Mission-Com parison with Other Evangelists.

Instance of the Power of Prayer.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. SOMETHING CONCERNING ITS STATES AND ORIGIN.
To the Editor of The Chicago Prisume:
MALDEN, Mass., Nov. 2.—I have read in your

paper two answers to my reasons why Method-ist Episcopalians and Protestant Episcopalians will not unite. The gentleman addresses me by person, but, as he declines to give his name, I n prevented from a corresponding act of couram prevented from a corresponding act of cour-tery. I do not approve of anonymous debate, especially when the anonymous part is all on one side. I must therefore address myself to you, as I did in the previous letter. I should not have thought it necessary to have noticed these addresses to me, but for a slight correction in one of my own statements, and also because some might think, if I paid no attention to them, that they were conclusive and even unanswerthat they were conclusive and even unanswer-able. I therefore crave a comparatively small

Epace in your columns for my reply.

I declared the two bars to a union of these two Caurches lay in the fact that the Protestant Episcopalians would not recognize the orders of their sister Church as valid, and that the Methodlet Episcopalians would not change their system of itinerancy for that of their sister Church. The writer half-perhaps more than half-con-nedes the possibility of the adoption of the inerancy by his Church. For he says: "Our therey generally would prefer to be sent by their Bishops to their fields of labor as in conformity to Catholic practice, and as the wiser system. They do not regard our vestry avrangements as Scriptural or Catholic, and would gladly be re-

But this is only a possibility. He does not dream of its accomplishment. Nor does be be-lieve that our system of Bishops, instead of that of "vestries supplying the people with pastors and pastors with people," will ever be adopted by his Church. But this possibility of accepting the itinerancy for the sake of union is not matched by any like concession in the matter of recogniz-ing orders. He does not even great the possibility of such a surrender. That was the point I chiefly dwelt upon. That is the point, he is I chiefly dwelt upon. That is the point, he is walf aware, where the difficulty of effecting union exists. And yet that point is never once referred to in all these long and close-packed and kindly-phrased columns. It would not have taken five words, not a single line of the hundred he has so genially filed, to have simply said, "We will recognize the orders of the Methodist Episcopal Church if that Church will recognize ours."

Methodist Episcopal Church if that Church whi recognize ours."

Why did he not say it? Because be dare not. He knows there is not a minister, hardly a vestryman, of that Church who would confirm that deciaration. He knows that this is a glaring impossibility. Why, then, spend six or eight columns in pleadings concerning unity? Why all the long quotations from Protestant and English Episcopal councils and leaders, when every one means that we shall come to them, and not they come to us, nor half way to us? Does our friend suppose that Dr. Passy's begging of the one means that we shall come to them, and not they come to us, nor half way to us? Does our friend suppose that Dr. Pusey's begging of the Wesleyans meant that the ordinations of the latter were to be recognized? Does he believe that any one of the appeals of the American or British Episcopalians which he quotes so profusely ever intended to recognize the equal ministerial rights of the Chuich to which tases pathetic entreaties were directed? If he does, a single sentence is sufficient for its declaration. Until that sentence is uttered, all other utto ances are vain. They are "Vox, et pristere whill." There were two or three simple tests which I single sted,—the shortest and simplest being the exchanging of his pulpit with that of his nearest Methodist neighbor. If he seeks unity under the condition of equal ministerial rank, he can evince it easily and speedily in this visible manuer.

Till then, my declaration is unanswered and unanswerable. There is no possibility of union. Our Protestant Episcopalian brethren cling to the idea of their superiority of order with a ceaseless, I had almost said an undying, tenacity. They think it would be their death to suirender that dogms, and as one thinketh in his heart, so is he. They fancy every one outside their fold, outside the Church protests he is in the Greek

that dogma, and as one thinketh in his heart, so is he. They fancy every one outside their fold, outside the Church unless he is in the Greek or Roman communion. They sit on the rock of succession, and bewail the multitude that sail away on the deep of ecclesiastic life, as without helm, or compass, or chart, or assurance of the heavenly port. They fancy that they are set to bring these wanderers back to their rock. How iruthfully is this conecioueness set forth in the closing paragraphs of our french's appeal: "As in Episcopalian, I rejoics to fall back upon the authoritative, I may even say unanimous, declaration of the entire living Anglican and Anglo-American Episcopate" (no recognition of any other than his own); and this is the "Longing":

Bet, as I made a slight mistake in telling the story that has gone the rounds of the press, I desire to change its form. It was not the first. Who was urged to seed a money the first, who was urged to seed a money the first, who was urged to seed a money the first, who was urged to seed the seed a money the first, who was urged to seed the seed a money the first, who was urged to seed the seed a money to the case, and cannot any that your correspondent has proved a measure. Terman is not an exhaustive anthority, nor would American Methodists accopt him as such. His whole story of the planning of our Church is rejected by as as being prejudiced and unfair; we much so that the American edition is which expertises the time of the case does not prove the case, who campelly. But this statement of the case does not prove the negative. My friend will see from Toplady's charges that it was a crime for Wesley to receive such imposition. As he says, "in all this did you not plapshly violate the cash of supremency," etc. Had Wesley acknowledged this imposition had not seen its before the would have been liable to impression. He would have been liable to impression had not seen its better that the was a crime for Wesley to receive such imposition. As he says, "in all this did you not plapshly violate the cash of supremency," etc. Had Wesley acknowledged this imposition has on many means to his career. But he cid not have been liable to impression has so many such that he care the case of the c

consecrated, and all efforts for union at the seeming expense of equal rights properly came to an end.

I need only to refer to another remark. My friend says I com lain of his saying "the Methodists were severed from the Church," and then proceeds to show that John Wesley did not approve of such severance, and that he never severed himself from the Church of England. Why then did our brother say, "The Methodists were severed." We never took a step except under the leadings of Wesley. If our well-read bro-her will go to a little and very common book, entitled the "Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church," he will nid, so its fins: page, that several years before some of these utterances were made, he did establish the Methodist Episcopal Church, "he will nid, so its fins: page, that it is said there, "because of many places being destintte of the Christian sacraments, and our venerable friend, who, under G.d. had been the father of the great revival of religion now extending over the earth by means of the Methodists, determined to ordain ministers for America." Then follows the familiar story of Coke and Asbury. Will our brother tell us how he could do this work of ordination and consecration, and not be guilty of civil treason to the Church of England, and not really and truly establish a Church? Yet all this was done in 1784; and some of these passages against his own severance were penned in '85,' 65, '89, and '91. Cur explanation is easy. It is Wesley's own. He did that for America, after she had become independent, which he had refused to do in England as a member of its National Church. He did the same in part for Scotiand, and for the same reason, that in ecclesiastical matters she is independent or the Church of England. But while, as he himself says in '91, "It is too late for me to turn into a new path." he wisely arranged for his followers to turn, by doing for them precisely what he had done for America, and to leave to them the option, as he had found America wisely had exercised it, to accept

Plymouth Church has adopted a resolution providing that Mr. Beecher and his deacons confer with Mr. Moody, and that they be authorized if the evangelist has no objections, to announce the first of a series of daily prayer-meetings for next Mooday morning. In the discussion of this subject, one member said: "Let us show enough Christian spirit to go with the others to the meetings in the Taoernecks. Let us show no desire to stand aloof from our sister churches, even though they may not be cordist toward us."

He would say: "Professing Christian, where art thou?" Let their minds go back over the years since their conversion, and see what was the effect of their influence; whether it was for God or against Him. Do their neighbors know they are children, or in order to find out would they have to go and consult the records of some church and see af their names were written.

they have to go and consult the records of some church and see if their names were written there. Professing the Church of God is the greatest obstacle to conversion of sinners. Christians, instead of being witnesses to the truth, were, for the most part, false witnesses, professors in name, yet off in the world. He was once on business in a little town in Hilmois, and found it greatly stirred over the death of a prominent local merchant. Before his death the doctor spoke to him about his soul: "Why," said the

that she would never tell me of it?" That is the way they would reason. Mee do not read the Bible, but they read Christians, and the lat-ter should be living epistles of God, read and known of all men. If every professing Christian would begin to work, they would see a mighty reformation. The churche would see a mighty reformation. The churches would be so thronged that the people would not be able to get into them. Andrew's first thought after finding Christ was to go and seek Peter, and when he had found him he brought him to Jesus. The Church of Christ was asleep, and needed a great a a kening.

At the conclusion of the speaker's discourse, Mr. Sankey sang a hymn, and the benediction was pronounced.

and principalizant. I religione for likely interest the interest the control of t An inquiry meeting was afterwards held in the adjoining church, and was attended by many people.

LAST MIGHT'S MEETING.

Religions services at the Brooklyn Rink this evening were well attended, the place being filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. Moody gave out the hymn, "Guide me, Oh Though Great Jehovah," which was sung by the entire congregation, and the Rev. Dr. Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, led in earnest prayer. Mr. Sankev then sang, "Free from Law, Oh, Happy Conguition," and Mr. Moody read a portion of the 1st chapter of St. John, beginning at the 6th verse, after which he offered prayer. In giving out the usual announcements, he again impressed on Christians the necessity of staying away from evening services on Sunday. He said that if they came and occupied the best seats the ushers would be under the necessity of turning them out. The meeting on Sunday evening was to be one for dissatisfied Christians, that was, Christians who were not satisfied with themselves.

THE ELECTION-DAY SERVICES.

The semi-holiday manner in which election day is observed kept many men away from their business, and permitted them to attend the early prayer-meeting. There was a large proportion of men in the andience, reversing the tait that had been usual of two women to one man. The politicians seemed to be aware that there was an unusual harvest to be gathered for their were unusual harvest to be gathered for there were runners from the different candidates ready to

blind, c.ied Bartimeus. 'Wny, where did you get them eyes?' asked the neighbor. And Bar-timeus answered him and hurried along." Again, describing the rapture of a young convert, be

said: "Fleaven was in his eye, and eternity on his evebail."

There was in the Rink a man who lives in Connecticut who had an engagement on Saturday to take a young women to a theatre. As he was standing before a mirror arranging his hair, something told him, so he saws, that he most not keep his appointment. He therefore remained in his room, and on Sunday morning he went for the first time to listen to Moody and Saukey, the attended all the services that day, and ou Monday morning, instead of going home to take care of important business, be tried a prayer mésting in the Tabernacle, and on Monday night he went into the inquiry room. "I can't understand why I do such things," said he, "for my business demands me every moment. But, instead of going home, I stay at the St. Nicholas Hotel and follow up all these meetings. And I can't get away from them."

"for my business demands me every moment. But, instead of going home, I stav at the St. Nicholas Hotel and follow up all these meetings. And I can't get away from them."

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

Foths Editor of The Chicago Privine:
RECHTELLO, NOV. 1.—In June, 1871, Mr. Moody, of Chicago, was called to the chair to preside over our State Sabbath-School Convention, which was in session in the City of Quincy. The day on which officers were to be elected for the coming year the Rink (at which the Convention was beld) contained thousands, there being representatives from nearly every county in the State. A motion was made nominating our-entire official State Board for re-election. One member objected to the motion, stating that "he was not in favor of having our State Sabbath-school work run by a ring," etc. This was like a firebrand cast in the midst of our labors, which bid fair to consume that spirit of harmony which had prevailed in the assembly.

Mr. Moody, comprehending the situation, said, "Let us pray." The solemnity and power of that prayer is still fresh in the minds of hundreds who were witnesses of its effect. It was followed by one of Philip Phillips' sweet songs of Zoon, and this vast Christian assembly proceeded harmoniously to the election of its official list without a jar or discordant element. This was one of the home victories of the humble Evangalist whose power of the Master is being manifested in Christendom.

R. W. Hinckley.

No BOOTEN IN THE SERVICES.

Now Fork Heralds.

There is no narrowing sen.ment of sectarian-intention.

R. W. HYNCKLEY.

No BIGOTRY IN THE SERVICES.

New York Herald.

There is no narrowing sen iment of sectarianism in Mr. Moody's mind. When a stubborn
bigot the other day asked him to pray for the
cenversion of "thirteen friends who were Roman Catholics," the Evangelist promptly declined, saying there were as many tatholics who
were Christians as Protestants, and that the
Catholic road to Heaven was as sure as any
other, if people only kept in it. As most of our
Protestant Revivalists feel that their main
duty is to denounce the Pope and invoke the
bitterest memories of a gloomy and terrible
past, this evidence of charity and fair play on
the part of the Brooklyn Revivalist is praiseworthy.

SANKEY'S HYMNS.

New York Herald.

The songs and hymns of Mr. Sankey are a
powerful influence. Mr. Sankey has an expressive, sympathetic voice, and, as he believes
what he says, his music is a prayer. Nay, we
are told that the utmost pains are taken to have
the congregation sing in certain tones, in a
shout, or a whisper, so as to give dramatic
"effect" to these manifestations. In other
words, the tricks of minstrelsy and opera. The
"effects" of the lyric stage are invoked to produce the proper impression upon the minds of
the people. The hymns, so far as we have read
them, are not without merit. They are simple,
expressive, and easily understood. But they
tack the devotion, the higher spirit of praise
and worship, which mark the hymns of Watts,
Charles Weeley, and John Newton—of Doddridge and Heber—not to speak of the immortal strains of David. There is nothing to compare with "Sing My Tongue, the Savior's Glory" of Thomas Aquinss, or "The Spacious
Firmament on High" of Addison, or "Vital
Spark of Heavenip Flame" of Pope. Why is it
that these hymns and the inspired pealms of

to be altogether a success, and at a conference of ministers held at Liverpool last week, with reference to the continuance of the revival formed the subject of a discussion. Young persons, it seems, have found means of enrolling formed the subject of a discussion. Young persons, it seems, have found means of ear-ling themselves among the workers, some of them gaining admission to the room on the pretense of being "inquirors," and have been seen "talking unscriptural rubbish to persons old enough to be their grandfathers and grandmathers." A great many young men and young women, moreover, it is stated, use the inquiry room for the purpose of carrying on flirtations, and it was urged that too much caution could not be surroised in selecting the persons upon whom the responsibility rested of conversing with those who desire spiritual counsel. There can be no doubt that the presence of these wolves in sheep's clothing ought not to be tolerated in any well-regulated inquiry icom, but it is to be feared there will be much difficulty in detec ing them. Perhaps the bost plan would be to establish a preliminary penance of a sufficiently disconsidered in the property of the process of these wolves in any well-regulated inquiry icom, but it is to be feared there will be much difficulty in detec ing them. Perhaps the bost plan would be to establish a preliminary penance of a sufficiently disconsidered in the pretty little knight riding by his pana:

The younger man, who followed at his side, Bore the gift might be the same impress of a lofty pride; But all his bearing lacked the rigid mould. Thus as the size, with patient ear, surreys How every movement its trained skill disaplay. The son out saunters heedlessly along. His lags, gray eye was restiess as the though. That in the eld r of tough metal told. Thus as the size, with patient ear, surreys. How every movement its trained skill disaplay. The son out saunters heedlessly along. His lags, gray eye was restiess as the though. That in the eld r of tough metal told. Thus as the size, with patient ear, surreys. How every movement its trained skill disaplay. The son out saunters heedlessly along. The with purpose in tame trained skill disaplay. The son out saunters heedlessly along. The without the bishop of Cantel Directory of the series of

blind, o.i.ed Bartimeus. 'Why, where did you get them eves?' asked the neighbor. And Bartimeus answered him and hurried along." Again, describing the rapture of a young convert, be said: "theaven was in his eye, and eternity on his eveball."

There was in the Rink a man who lives in Comenctiout who had an engagement on Saturday to take a young women to a theatre. As he was standing before a mirror arranging his hair, something told him, so he save, that he must not keep his appointment. He therefore remained in his room, and on Sunday morn ng he went for the first time to listen to Moody and of the trees; every tree, therefore, that bringeth "And now, also, the axe is an unio the root of the trees; every tree, therefore, that bringeth not forth good fruit is bewn down and cast into the fire." "And the people asked him, sayine, what shall we do then?" So you see John, the wildeness preacher, had an inquiry-meeting on the banks of the Jordan. I hope it will be so have

John said: "He that bath two coats, give him that hath none." He gave them good advice, you see, in the inquiry meeting. He added: "Exact no more toan what is appointed."

been been self : "He that hath two coats, give the desired shall call to he can be seen to be a self in the case them good attention, you see, in the inquiry meeting. He add the call : "Each to more than what is appointed you." This was good advice. This is just what he would see to politicate an ere in Brookly to the call of th

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1875. TWELVE PAGES.

The company of the

Victoria Mother-in-Law to a Poet.

The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and defender of the faith did not know what a treasure she was getting with her son-in-law, the Marquis of Lovne, which his name is John D. Sutherland, the D standing for Duuglas. He was wealby, all knew; the Prucess Louise loved him passing well; he was a Scotch Peer and could only sit in the House of Lords by election, and besides, his wife was so far off the succession that no dangerous civil war could ever be started by the young Marquis of Lorne, who had brothers-in-law enough to suppress him with all his clan. He therefore took his harp and made a poem. The t. pic of this poem is a good indicaction of the Jemocratic tendency of the age even among connections of the Royal blood. It relates how a Spanish knight with pleuty of followers and pedigree fell in love with a fisherman's daughter, and how it was a good thing for him even in the aristoratic eve and idea of the knight's father. Here is a picture of the pretty little knight riding by his papa:

The younger man, who followed at his side, But the same impress of a lofty pride; Day Rypres.

See a. m. 155 m.

See a. m. 155 m.

See a. m. 155 m.

Adaptic Exp co. (1980)

Adaptic Exp co. (1980)

Grand Raptic and Musicalous.

Sign Express.

Sign Expres

u ar theatrical storm takes place, so that they both take refuge in a fisherman's but. Here Guido sees the herome of the poem, Lita:

A maid whose arching brow and glancing eyes Told of passing, timorous surprise;
Whose treason and concealed a neck that raised. A head that classic art might well have praised. Framed with the harf, to glossy masses thrown From forehead whiter than Carrar's stone,
Her face's lineaments, clear cut and straight, Might show that sternness lived her nature's mate. Did not the smile that over them would steal Another mood, as faver to, reveal;

Lise had not dimples on the sunturned check
Helped the eye's merriment so oft to speak.
O'er beauteous mouth and rounded chia there strayed
Strength's haughty sign, that power and will betrayed;
But broken by a gantieness of soul
That through her steadfast gaze in softness stole.
Her form was strong and bithe. She came and made
A slight obetsance, as though half atraid;
Then stood—a course robe flowing to her feet,
Each limb round shadowed in the fitful heat.
It is plain from this that Wales had better
have delayed his departure for India to give some
advice to Lorne, who may be following the old
boy's tracks.
The knightly chap, Guido, sees the girl again
on the seashore, when her feet made a deep impression on his heart as the wind and waves revealed and whitened them. He could not stand
it. He made occasion to meet her in a wood,
and this is the way she responded:
She shrank away from him, if not with fear

and this is the way she responded:

She shrank away from him, if not with fear
Yet with a start, as timid as the deer
Who first has seen the long accustomed food
Offered by strangers, and in doubtful mood
Retire, distrus ful for a spice, to gaze
If it spy danger in their novel ways.

But she declines to marry him till he tests his
love by a year's absence, during which time she
is carried into captivity by the Moors, and only
cocapes by giving the old Moor, who has resolved
to annex her, poison. Arriving home in Provence, Guido's father resolves to whip the Moor;
the Moor also was on the war-path for the
old Christian. They fight, and the old knight
gets his death wound, and Guido finds him gasping there, attended by his fisher girl affianced.
The old knight says in a poetical way: "Bless ye,
my children! I am cassing in my chips." The
Coffitt of Provence swears it shall be so if Guido
will go to war awhite, which he does. Then the
wedding is described by the Marquis of Lorne,
quite unlike Dr. Russell's way of doing it:
See where the church's door is opened wide.

MILLINERY. 124 STATE-ST. RICH, CHOICE, AND POPULAR PRICES. WEBSTER'S STATE-ST. 124 Two Doors North of Madison 241 WEST MADISON-ST. WEST SIDE BAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

M. brank'se Mail. \$100 a. m. 1600 a. m. 1600

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OHICARO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS

and Chicago, comess City and Denver Stort Line.
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Options 24 Depot, and 120 Rendolphal, and sears the
topics 24 Depot, and 120 Rendolphal, and sears the

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

C'ICAGO, WILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAIL 9911.
inion Devot, corner dudison and Canal-in. Cided of

Depot, Expansion Building, Ticket Office, Id Contains over of Washington.

Pron Pitaburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railwoy days.

Randolph-oi., and at depol.

Prince leave from our of Emportain Indians of Francis accords. Trains leave from our of Emportain Indians of Francis accords. Train dies, in Cart are of Hunkinson, and of depass.

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Inian Devot, corner studison and 63 South Clark-st., apposite Shera

Milwankee & Prairie du Chien Orission, Passonger. Maiwankee, La Gross, Wineas, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon. Oshkosh & Green day, through Fappass. Milwankee, Madison, France do Chien & Iowa: also, Manasaa and Stevens Point, Passenger. Milwankee, St. Paul & Minneas Milwankee, St. Paul & Minneas

Louve. | Arrive

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EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. " Salaring so-cepted. "Sunday excepted. I Monday excepted. Ab-rive Sunday at 8:00 a.m. | Daily. CHICAGO & WORTHWESTERY RAN TIAN.
Tickel these, to Claim a. Long mile thousand at the days at., corner Madison st., and at the days at. of the Board.

normanication in the property of the drawn in the lease of the drawn in the experiment of the botter or to the School Fund Company of the School Fund Compan

Total..... The expenditures we Teachers' pay-rolls......
City Trea-urer.....
Mosely fund.......
Jones fund.......

Total....

The RIBLE IN
The following communic
CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Io
GENTLEMEN: A report of
houorable uody in your me
ed in the daily papers of th
tice, and from the report I
of our failow-ci izens have
action concerning the aboi
n our public schools,
lerred these protests to
though the protests of
the protests of the
chusido of the
chuid be retained in the
thus again teen recopen-d,
pear tefore you with a coun
to your honorable body th
of Ohiougo, and send, myes
tehool, and aun, therefore,
mat'er: Furst of all, let me, as on for your recent action. In greation, you were animate fustice and fairness. Even bowever, we do not) that they are not the majorsty are libbs, would it not.

Bible, would it not a un-away minority by an accidental rigious views and practice as the property of the contempt for and disregard the minority? To illustrate and what justification is would force the theology of he Frailinian Epistles, upon the property of the so-alled New Testar pear as polytheistic, and the so-alled New Testar pear as polytheistic, and to south it would it not be an outapply the bartsarie "los amplit before right ? pear as polytheistic, and to Now, would it not be an out your would it not be an out your when he had been right? But it seems that, in fellow-citizens, Jews, Camenoers of froe religious have no riggius which go bound to respect. This say the signers of the protein distribution of the protein distribution of the protein distribution. The say the signers of the protein that the Protest in a camon profound jurists and lawy to such a monatrous assert. Netteer in fact nor in least foundation. In the Christian civilization. It country and "Christian civilization. It country and "Christian civilization in the country and "Christian civilization in the country and "Christian civilization of the pseudar Christian guishing features of clarg ail our public and pstructures of our poing is of this pseudar Christian pushing features of Christian of our country and that our protesting fellow Caristian dogmatism is twomid be such a flagrant contact of things that even ceive it as anan, But twomid be such a flagrant of our country and that their spir he infe of our country and Let us examine this as flagrant in the country and the c

Let us examine tris as distinguishing features of the same differ from all love, meesmess, submissions, and the same differ from all love, meesmess, submission to wrong an exvertheless a fact that in real life it is not carried out, and ought not to be a low wrong, not meek auffer ling up manifully for his same, if necessary, with a large up to the same, if necessary, with a large and resenting wrong. That it is, and that the modern world regards a man to battle for his rie its own rights the individual of the Christian de the modern non-Christian dishe modern non-Christian dividuation teaches, "Do attitutions and to Gristia stitutions, Would the stitutions, Would the crowned by su wess, then American citizens would williams was, at a time was Caristian bears, and a Marcus Aure u. a Spine and caristian family equal rigids with thous attempts cogenders, and a stitution of the company of the care which so boldly pro lating the company, must therefore rushed to the company of the care which so boldly pro lating the care which so boldly pro lating the care which so to the care which so that the care with the care which so the care which so that the care with the care which so the care with the c

without inquiring furth over, and that the Co Board at present sho on motion of Mr. H

A communication was sell, offering to take the trust by Wilham Hughe Jan. 1, 1874, at the face by the Board against eat loan him the above amo by notes and mortgages, nance Committee.

last evening, Messis. Oleson, Welch, Bluths Smith, Wilce, and Cover dent Richberg occupie A number of petitions ing transfers of children Mr. Buthardt moved

THE SC

Dr. Felsenthal Se

His Reasons Why

He Denies the Ass

Discussing the Dry-

A meeting of the Boa

Christi

kind hereafter be refer Schools and Superinten Carried. Mr. Smith called for that there were certain ring frequently, and it trouble the Committee without were already burde

Mr. Welch did not a speaker. He said that leged wrong or trivial re he did not believe in act structed to report some Superintendent might a out bringing them before Mr. Smith thought to

granted. Mr. Smith moved, u rules, that pereafter su signed by the Superinte withdrawn.

The report of School-and referred to the Com-Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, 1875, th

MERY. PRICES TER'S ADISON-ST. TIME TABLE TAL RAIL 9712 Leave. | Arrive. 5:00 a. m. 7:% n. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 10:20 a. m. 5.5:15 p. m. 5 5:00 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 4 8:00 a. m.

* 9:00 a. m. * 7:5 p. m. † 9:00 p. m. * 6:30 a. m.

12:00 noon 3:10 n.m. 9:00 a.m. 7:55 p.m. 9:00 a.m. 7:55 p.m. 9:00 a.m. 7:55 p.m. 9:00 p. m. 7:50 p.m. 9:00 a.m. 7:50 p.m. 12:01 noon 5:10 p.m. 5:01 o.m. 9:30 a.m.

Leave. | Arrive.

* 8 20 a. m. * 7:45 p. m.

1 9:45 n. m. 1 7:30 a. m.

RAL PAIL 9712.
Det of Twenty-second-st. Public
lph-st. near Clark.
Lease. Arrive.

N & UDINCY RAIL TOAT.
Indiana-av. and Sistemia-dia-| Leave. | Arrive. *7:50 a. m. *7:60 p. m. *7:30 a. m. *7:60 p. m. *9:55 t. m. *8:63 p. m. *10:00 a. m. *8:65 p. m.

10:00 a. m. 3:55 p. m. 10:00 a. m. 2:55 p. m. 10:00 a. m. 2:710 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p.

CHICAGO LINE. | Leave. | Arrive. . 9:10 a. m. 8:06 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m.

et., and depot fool Po. rep-Leure, | Arri's.

.. 8:00 p. m. 7:154. 2.

AND KOKOMO LIVE.

St. Louis Railway depot, car.

West Side. Nichet affer, 121 Leave. Arrive.

1. 8:00 p. m. 7:00 m.

Leave. Arrive. * 8:30 a. m. * 8:40 p. m. York 8:00 p. m. 7:40 a. m.

Leate, Arrive.

Leane. Arrive. 9 10 a. m. 66:40 p. m. 5:40 p. m. 68:40 a. m. 8:40 p. m. 8:10 p. m.

D & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

and Sharmanair. Nichological

(So Moid.

Leave. Arrive.

ay and Sunday Kx.

& ST. LOUIS

rules, that nereafter such petitions must first be signed by the Superintendent and the President withdrawo.
A communication from Messre. Burne & Farmwwas read, stating that they were willing to
ign the lease of the dry-dock property on Block
8 School Section, provided the Board would
agree to assume the expense and attend to any
hugation which might arise concerning the ownempty of the boller on the premises. Referred
to the School Fund Committee. The report of School-Agent Casse was read and referred to the Commuties on Finance. From Oct. 1 to Nov. 1. 1875, the receipts were as fol-.. 8,14%.16 Othy school-tax fund. \$ 91,719,47 .\$ 55,549.26 Acommunication was read from Josiah Bissell, offering to take the property conveyed in trust by William Hughes to William H. King, Jan. I. 1874, at the face value of the notes held by the Board sgainst end property, the Board to lau him the above amount less \$10,000 secured by notes and mortrages. Referred to the Finance Committee. THE BELLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The following communication was read:

ORMAGO, Oct. 31.—To the Board of Education—

ORTHEREN: A report of the proceedings of your hourself oddy in your meeting of Oct. 29, as published in the daily papers of the city, has come to my notice, and from the report I nave learned that several of our failow-ci issues have protested against your lack stime concerning the abolition of the Bible-reading in our public schools, and that you have reterred these protests to the proper committee, as the discussion of the question whether the Bible whould be retained in the public schools or not has

THE SCHOOLS.

Be Used.

Christian State.

hible, would it not be an inexcusable, a unlemocratic, an un-American tyraunizing of the macriy by an accidental majority to force their religious views and practices upon the unwilling amority? Would it not be a disregard of the constantious scrupies and honest convictions of others, a contempt for and disregard of the inalienable rights of the minority? To illustrate by example: What right and what just faction have our fellow-citizens who would force the theology of the Fourth Gospel, or of he Fallinian Epistles, upon the cul dren of Irachites? I iradites, as you are aware, are strict monotheists, and to such Jewish monoticists the theology of some of the scendled New Testament books must almost appears a poptheistic, and toserefore de idedly repulsive, low, would it not be an outrageous proceeding thus to apply the tarbaric "ioi de plus for " and to place light before right?" for, would it not be an outrageous pro-eeding thus to uply the tarbaric "loi de pins fort" and to place much before right?

Set it seems that, in the eyes of our protesting fellow-clineae, Jews, Catholios, Liberai Christians, namers of free religious associations, and so forth, have no rights which good Puritan Christians are bound to respect. "This is a Christian country," so my the signers of the protect, "and ours is a Christian division."

They emphasize this sentence, and repeat it several has in different variations. It is indeed astonisming that the Protect ns (amongst whom are some of our profound jurists and is wayers), should have given the

They emphasize this sentence, and repeat it several has in different variations. It is indeed astonizating that the Protest ns (amongst whom are some of our protound jurists and lawyers), should have given ventouch and a monatrous assertion.

Mediuer in fact nor in the has this assertion the hast foundation. On the contrary, this is not a Christian civilization. If the expressions "Christian curilization and the contrary, and "Christian civilization and in the supersistence of the contract of the contract

pr. Felsenthal Sends in a Counter His Reasons Way the Bible Should Not rectly und He Denies the Assertion that This Is a

Christian State.

Another Departy—The Adelphi Lease.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. Meesus Reed, Hoyne, Sullivan, Oiceon, Welch. Blutbardt. Clarke, English. Wiles and Covert be not present. President Bible which would give satisfaction to all concerned is, however, a very dimension that, the solution of which can hardly be editing and of many would be readily be editing and of many would be readily be editing and of many would be received the whole one induces upon the formation of character in men. To edit such a concerned in his prophets of the Bible which would give satisfaction to all concerned is, however, a very dimension that, the prophets be content in the solutions from the Bible, which would give satisfaction to discovere the prophets of the Bible which would give satisfaction of which can hardly be editions of the State of men. To edit such a concerned in his woole one muluence upon the formation of character in men. To edit such a concerned in his woole one muluence upon the formation of which can hardly be edition to district the concerned in the

sourd of Education, it is expected that you will all your duty as true Americans and act in fairness and justice towards all.

While we most decidedly dissent from the main course of ideas in the presst hid before you, we do not hesitate to say that to some thoughts of the same we subscribe most heartily and declare our full assent. The protest says that "mere intellectual culture, unless controlled by moral principle, is lable o cooms a curse instead of a blessing." Talls is most cultainly true. "The State has a right, so the protest says, in another piace, "to train the future citiese in good morals." We assent, and add: The State has not only a right, -it has more than this,-it has the duty to provide for the moral training of the rising generation. The American States and local communities do greatly negled their duty in this respect. Our schools suffer under this great fault, that they pay too fittle sitention to the education of the chidren, and iny all stress upon instruction,—instruction in practical branches of sinders, utility—this guiding star in American schoolrooms. But ought this to be the chief aim and object of our schools? Have they fulfilled their great and holy task when they produce good arithmedicians, efficient bookkeepers, smart business men? I is the main end of our American schools so to bring up our youth that they may successfully transioned the respective productions of the respective to the production of the constitutions are after riches? Oer-

the full amount of rent claimed, even if obliged to go into htigation.

Mr. Oleson sail that the Dry-Dock Company, from whom a communication had just been received, had full opportunity to bid for the leasing of the dry-dock property. The owner-ship of the property was now in question, and it was for the interest of the Board to sustain its claim.

was for the interest of the Board to sustain its claim.

Mr. Clarke thought that the easiest thing to do under the circumstances was to readvertise for bids. He moved that the Committee on School Fund Property be instructed to do so.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn, and, on motion of Mr. Wilee, the amended roposal of Messrs. Burns & Farrow for leasing the dry dock property was rejected.

Mr. Wilee moved to reconsider the motion passed at a previous meeting for leasing the said property to Bures & Farrow. The motion prevailed by the following voite:

**Fens—Bluthardt, Clarke, Covert, Hoyne, Beed, Wilee, and Mr. Prasident.

Naus—English, Oleson, Smith, Sullivan, and Weich.

On motion the Committee on School Fund.

Weich.

On motion the Committee on School Fund was instructed to readvertise for bids, the advertisement to be inserted for three days in the daily morning papers, and the length of the lease to be not less than one year nor more than On motion of Mr. Reed, the Attorney of the Board was directed to take possession of the dry-dock property, and to hold the same until further instructions.

further instructions.

THE ADELPHI.

Mr. Gosgun, the Attorney, stated in regard to the ejectment of Messrs. Grover & Cole from the Post-Office property, that notice was given to those parties at the time, there being then considerable arrears of rent due. Before the expiration of the time usually given. Grover & Cole had paid their indebtedness, thus precessitating another notice on the part of the ecessitating anothe; notice on the part of the

MISCELLANDOUS.

Mr. Welch, from the Committee on Texts Books, stated that no complete report could be given, as the Committee bad not finished their labors. The Committee was given until next Friday to report.

A recommendation from the Committee for the purpose of blanks was adopted.

Friday to report.

A recommendation from the Committee for the purchase of blanks was adopted.

Mr. Oleson, from the Committee on Janitors, reported several appointments and changes. Report concurred in.

The recommendation of the Committee for the rurchase of additional rulers for the use of the drawing departments in the several schools, on motion of Mr. Hoyne, was laid over until the next meeting.

on motion of Mr. Hoyne, was laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Clarke, from the Committee on Normal Schools, presented a communication stating the appointment of Mrs. Young as teacher in the Normal School, and asking for an increase of salary equal to that received by her predecessor.

Adopted, and increase granted.

Mr. Reed, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon the bond of School Agent Chase. Concurred in.

The Committee on Evening Schools reported, through Mr. Smith, several bills incurred for gas and fuel. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Rodney Welch stated that he had been Mr. Rodoey Welch stated that he had been asked whether suitable drawing implements had been purchased, and had been obliged to reply in the negative. The books this year were more expensive than last, and parents were unwilling to furnish these implements themselves. On motion of Mr. Sullivan, the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Hoyr e, the januter was instructed to repair the sidewalk in front of the Dore School.

Mr. Pickard, Superintendent, stated that it had been necessary to change some of the school boundaries in the southern part of the city.

The Board then adjourned until next Friday

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Views of Still Another English Paper.

London Telegraph, Oct. 14.

In the late contest in Ohio, the immediate issues, set up as rallying cries, were singularly well defined. They did not turn on any of the old points of difference, so many of which, indeed, have disappeared. The watchwords, varied, of course, by local peculiarities, were "hard money" on the Republican, and "rag money" on the Democratic side; in other words, the crucial question was, should the national policy be so directed as to insure an early return to a metallic currency, or should the Government not only continue to uphold but increase the inconvertible paper in circulation? Strictly speaking, these were bad grounds on which to fight a party battle, seeing that the health of the Union is so greatly dependent on the adoption of solid, fiscal, and innancial principles. But factions give little heed to higher considerations when once embarked on a struggle for office; and instead of obeying the dictates of reason are apt to consider only the advantages of one system of political tactics over mother. It was probably judged expedient to adopt "inflation" as a platform, because the dupes of a plausible theory, not unknown smongst curselves, were most numerous in the West, and especially strong throughout the basin of the Missisippi. The astute leaders who manage elections may also have counted on disintegrating the Republicans by the course adopted; and the event, doubtful to the last, shows that they did not work without some warrant. Nevertheless, it has now been made plain Views of Still Another English Paper. ing, and apprinting the children. I do not harmonic in the company of the second in the company of the company adopted; and the event, doubtful to the last, shows that they did not work without some warraot. Nevertheless, it has now been made plain that they were guilty of a grave error and striking miscalculation. Moreover, they were not alone. The Pennsylvanian advocates of paper, as opposed to cash, gave their countenance to the hereey, and inserted "soft money" in their State programme. New England and New York alike repudiated the cry, and thus the Democratic party displayed a wast of units. But, having started on the fasse track the Onio Democrats could not recede, and they seem to have striven for victory with unwonted ardor. Indeed, the contest appears to have been waged with a fierceness surpassing any similar warfare since the Southern States succumbed. The Democratic candidate, Gor. Allen, and his adversary, Mr. Hayes, were confessedly the best men obtainable on

Which Architect Shall Make the Plans?

Egan and Tilley. Up to Date the Former Seems to Have the Advantage.

What the Board of Public Works Think,

The election of Tuesday last settled the Devil Fish party, but it has not by any means settled the County Ring, which yet exists, with a re-markable power for doing evil. This Devil-Fish, whose taniacles are so tightly woven around the public treasury, will not easily let go its hold : hough here and there the tax-payers' knife may cut loose a claw, the remainder still hold the people's money in their voracious and slimy coils, and will leave no stone unturned to turn all they can to personal benefits and uses.

coils, and will leave no stone unturned to turn all they can to personal benefits and uses.

The following, from

A RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN,

was handed into this office yesterday:

To the Editor of The Chience tribune:

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Although the recent crushing defeat of the Ring scoundres is a long step towards the rightsous administration of affairs, there yet remains a great desi to accomplish, and the most testing blow should be atruck immediately, if possible. I refer to the Court-House and City-Han building, the affairs of which are in a ridiculous and amont hopeless muddle. Are the people of Cook County aware that there was a compellion, drawing out the bleas of the most talented and shird architects of this country, the multitude of designs undergoing the most careaul examination and study during three years, that \$.0.05 has been paid in premiums, and the corporation involved in a multitude of aswants brougat by the competing architects, whose money and time had been valuely spent in the hope that the advantable promises of the committees while to fusify a survivised promises of the committees while to fusify a survivised promises of the committees while to fusify a survivised promises of the committees while to fusify a survivised promises of the committees while to fusify a survivised promises of the committees while to fusify a survivised promises of the committees while to fusify a survivised promises of the committees while to a second edition of the Criminal Court building on a larger scale, the city haif to be a feeble instation of Alt. Things magnificent design, which received the unminimous praise of the unsuccessful architects as well as the public? The two buildings will be different in style and design, and placed together in such a manner as to make the ridiculous contrast more striking. The Jamy buildings to be erected after the rough peacif sackanes over which be County Board deliberated just one hour, accurating to the published report of the meeting, his. Things are proved the sundin

THE COURT-HOUSE

keep their eyes open, or they will be cheated on this from the start.

The foundation now being laid is in conformity with Mr. Egan's ideas for the county portion of the building, and leaves Mr. Tilley really no choice in the matter of plana. The fight between these gentlemen must eventually come up, and soon, as to who will be supervising architect of the building, and this is a question of great inportance to the public. Mr. Tilley is competent for the position, but Mr. Egan's ability and skill are best known by his design and taste upon the Michigan street building. It behoves tax pavers to keep watch of the County Ring. They will halt at nothing, and the only way to check them is through exposing their rescality and showing the members up to public scrutiny and scorn through the public press. Likelihood of a Controversy Between

AN ITALIAN TRAGEDY. Wife-Murder in Rome.

Rome, Oct. 10.—The Roman Cours of Assizes has passed sentence of death upon a murderer, the verdict for once having been unaccompanied by the recommendation of extenuating circum-

On the morning of the trial, and notwithstanding that nearly five months have passed since the crime was committed, a crowd assembled be-times at the door of the prison. As the murder-er was brought out, the mon saluted him with a storm of hisses, groans, and imprecations, and, accompanying the van, kept up the same cho-

Service of the control of the contro

Rep.—Do you know what Mr. Egan's plans are?

Mr. T.—Yes. I believe they are the same, with a slight modification, as those of the County Building ou the North Side.

Rep.—Would that be acceptable to the Board of Public Works?

Mr. T.—I am sure I don't know. The matter is not yet ready for publication, as nothing has been done, and the County Commissioners will have to be conferred with first.

This ended the interview.

Now, the facts are that

ORANGER HARMS
has been awarded the courtact for the county's portion of the foundation. This is to be laid with piles, concrete, and dimension-stone, and, unless closely watched, there will be a good chance offered to swindle the public by not doing the work right. It is a matter of great importance that the foundation should be souldly laid, and it behooves the tax-payers to

THE COURTS.

Mishaps of a Patentee---Two Policemen on Trial for Murder.

Record of Judgments and New Suits.

CHICAGO.

A person who has procured a profitable patent is generally deemed to be a good subject to be plucked, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Mortimer seems to be no exception to the general rule. She went into partnership about six weeks ago with one Theodore A. Hungerford, and now she is as anxious to get out as she was at first to get in. For that purpose, therefore, she filed a bill yesterday against Hungerford, in which she showed forth ber cause or grievance. On the 17th of September last she went into partnership with Hungerford for the purpose of making and selling a patent hotel and Post-Office revolving desk, of which she owned the patent. Hungerford was to furnish all the capital required, give all the necessary all the capital required, give all the necessary time to insure success, keep the books, draw checks, allowing complainant free access, how-ever, to the books, and make a weekly

inclusive.
JUDOR MOORE—11, 12, 13.
JUDOR BOORES—No call: 124 on trial.
JUDOR BOORES—Set case No. 24, and calendar
Nos. 115 to 125, except 120 and 124.
JUDORESTS.
SUPERIOR CONTRACTOR Smith, Stebbins
& Co., vs. Halver Halversen, 41,123,34.—4, Locastive.

Patrick McClory and Frank Ultrich, \$537,50,—Theodore Schmitz vs. Charles Eichenberg, \$70.

JUDGE GAY-B. H. Warder et al. vs. J. G. Mack, \$1,08.62,—John Gavin vs. George W. Sutherland and W. J. Raipa, \$125,93,—Samuel Shoper vs. Leander Wynne and John Enrisser, \$222,—W. F. Goolbaugh et al. vs. Issae Ansell, \$525,—Peter C. Brooks vs. A. W. Paul, \$139,67,—Q. W. A. Biddie et al. vs. M. S. Conner, \$603,73,—Thomas Marr vs. Andrew Gomb, \$107,-44.—H. S. Saymaker vs. Issae Davis, \$396,94,—Peepler Savings Bank vs. Feir R. Misch, \$375,—Ladvig Paidmann vs. Giovanni L. Cella, \$225, 0.—J. W. Harmon et al. vs. Hichard T. Gill, \$225,0.—J. W. Harmon et al. vs. Hichard T. Gill, \$225,0.—J. W. Charles Simmons and Issae Shacketton, \$190,95,—Lens Macher vs. Theodore Worth; verdict, \$55,—C. H. Morse jvs. C. L. Jonks; verdict, \$2,771,08, and motion for new trial.

Chroure Coura-Conversions—Benjamin Newson

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—The case of Scudder vs. The Union National Bunk of Chicago was argued to-day in the United States Supreme Court for Scudder by John H. Thompson, of Chicago. The case of the bank was rested upon the printed brief of M. W. Fuller. The case involves an attempt to recover the smooni of a bill of enhange upon what is claimed to be a veroal promise.

The Great Western Insurance cases, Carves vs. Upton, Assignes, will be argued Monday next. Mr. Boutell appears for Upton, ex-attorner-General Williams represents Sanger, and John H. Thompson represents Carver.

Buy your HATS at Scott's, 6th av. and HATS Madison at

11

GENERAL NEWS.

Gurdon S. Hubbard has sold to Charles E. Cook, for \$35,565, the property on the northeast corner of Wnite and Wells streets. The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasses, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tara-

NE Building, was, at 8 a. m., 37 deg.; 10 a. m., 45; 12 m., 46; 8 p. m., 45; 8 p. m., 42. It is stated that Mr. Sutherland, who was dis-harged from the United States Custom-House

work on charges of drunkenness, and who was sterwards secused of dishonesty and thiev-ery, has resigned his position and was yesterday engaged at the stone-yards at Twelfth street. Will the gentleman who employed him please say if he knew of his record, and, at the same time, state on whose recommendation the app ointment was made?

A regular weekly meeting of the Chicago Soft Coal Exchange was beld yesterday afternoon in the rooms of that body, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, President Hamilton presid-ing, and Maj. Kirkland, Secretary. Varions routine business was transacted, and the subject of an advance in the price of coal came up for discussion. Resolutions pointing to that end were offered, dis-cussed, and laid over till the next meeting. Complaints for non-adherence to the laws against members were offered, but no fines were imposed. Adjourned to meet Friday at 3 p. m. At the last meeting of the Hard Coal Exchange, held one week ago to-day, the price of anthracite coal was advanced 50 cents per ton. There regulation went into force Monday.

went into force Monday.

The testimonial to Mr. A. C. Hesing which was referred to in The Tribuxe of yesterday, is said to be taking form, and the English edition of the Union indicates the method of getting at the matter by hinting at a meeting of 1,000 admirers to pass resolutions and express their sympathy. The same paper mentions Messrs. Greenebaum, Coolbaugh, and Rebm as proper men to lead in the matter of the testimonial. A strong effort will be made to save his stock on personal grounds, and the Democrats are anxious to prevent the control of the paper passing into Republican hands.

The Directresses of the Protestant Cooks.

The Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum are very grateful, and it is presumed so also are the orphans themselves, for the kindness and fiberality which has been shown them and in their behalf for a few days past. The former desire to return thanks to the hotels, private families, and business houses which lent them substantial aid in the funch scheme which they recently had in hand, and which brought them substantial aid in the lunch scheme which they recently had in hand, and which brought them a handsome revenue for the benefit of the institution, and also to the managers of Wood's Museum, who threw open the doors of their establishment Wednesday. The children were shown the curiosities, presented with a box of sweetmeats each, and taken to the lecture-room, where they witnessed a thrilling drama. The ladies also return thanks to the South Side Car Company for placing cars at their disposal to convey the children to and from the Museum. The little ones were in high feather, and between eachy, theatricals, currosities, and a pleasant ride, had such a day as orphans seldom enjoy.

ded Oct. 31:

ASKING THE MAYOR TO RESION.

Some person having the good of the city at heart has drawn up a petition to Mayor Colvin saking him to resign his position for the reason that he is in no sense a representative of the city's interests; that his recent actions have been such as to cause dissatisfaction to the people; and that, in short, he is anything and everything but what the Mayor of Chicago should be. This petition has been largely and almost universally signed by the business-men of the city, and will be presented to his Honor at an early day. It is proper to add that the Mayor will probably cast the document under his official deak and put his official foot upon it with emphasis. He will do this because he does not regard the merchants of Chicago as the people whose votes elected him, and therefore he does not care to recognize them as his constituency. There can be no doubt that the Mayor is perfectly correct in a portion of this. The merchants of Chicago did not elect him, and form really no particular portion of his constituency. In fact, a petition from the constituency would be a fearful and wonderful thing; it would have drivt thumb prints-con it, and would be almost entirely signed with the cabalistic words "his X mark."

Inspector, a reporter of THE TRIBUSE went in search of, and found, a gentleman who was said to have some information on the subject, and

ing you up for some time. I want to know from you the terms and conditions of the commission of the inspector whom Chief Inspector Smith assigned to Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevator B early in June.

grain and elevator men designate as Gen. Smith's apprentice?
R.—Yes, I believe he is the man. Let me

know all about him. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the grain-men about his

appointment.

Mr. A.—As to his commission, you can see that at the Inspector's office. I would much prefer that you would examine it yourself.

B.—I want to hear what you have to say about it before I examine it. It is caumed by those familiar with the grain business that this appointment was

miliar with the grain business that this appointment was

ILLEGAL AND IN VIOLATION OF ALL THE USAGES

of the Inspection Department.

Mr. A.—There cannot be much doubt about its
irrequisity and illegality. In order to fully
comprehend why it is a violation of the Inspection laws, you must understand that the commission of a Grain Inspector save substantia ly
that A B is appointed a Third-Assistant or other
Inspector, and that he is assigned to duty at
such a house, naming the elevator, on receiving
which he files a bond for \$5,000. The sa arv is
fixed at \$100 a mouth to all Third-Assistant
Inspectors. The commission issued by Gen.
Smith to this gentleman says substantially that he is appointed Third-Assistant
Inspector at a salary of \$75 a mouth for the first
three months, or from the lat day of June to
the lat day of September, and then goes on to
say that if he should be a good boy and learn to
be an Inspector in that time his sasary will be increased to \$100 a month. He was assigned to
duty at the Burlington Elevator B (Armour &
Dole's) and instructed to report to Maj. Butts,
who is Third-Arsi t ant-Inspector a the A House.
That is, he was sanded on to he jor B abooutely
as a legal fact, making the Major liable for the
shipments from the B as well as from his own
house. Armour & Dole own three elevators; A
and B being strictly corn houses, no other grain
being received into them since the opening of
the C house, which is a small-grain elevator,
and is a long mile from the
other elevators. The character of the corn at
those elevators stands very high, so that it
would be impossible for any man to acquire the
most elementary knowledge of the corn trade if
he were to stay in there for a lifetime; and there
is no possionity of acquiring any knowledge
whatever of small grain, there being none in
these houses.

When any person presents himself as a candidate for the responsible position of Graiu-Inappector in Chicago, it is understood or claimed.

where the services of small grain, there being none in these houses.

When any person presents himself as a candidate for the responsible position of Grain-Indate for the sale shed what money they had or could be rever, the street money that money they had or could be rever, the street money that money they had or could be rever, the street money that money they had or could be rever; they they had deathed what money they had or could be rever; they they had deathed what money they had or could be rever; they they had deathed what money they had or could be responsible to be added to prove they had on could be more going to who, and when all was done they arranged to provide themselves with winter hats, heavy boots, and own they were going to who, and when all was done they arranged to provide themselves with winter hats, heavy boots, and occupation, with whote wh that he has

A GENERAL AND SOMEWHAT ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE

of the grain business, acquired by handling
grain in the country as a subper, or in Chicago
or elsewhere as a dealer, miller, inspector, or
warehouseman, or as an assistant where grain
is extensively handled and in every variety
and grades. It requires a long time for
any person to become expert in the grain business. I would consider three years a very
short apprenticeship, and in barley the difference of opinion which is well known to exist
among the oldest of your grain men and Inspectors when doubtful questions on its ments come
before them, conclusively shows what time is
required to complete an Inspector's knowledge
so that he could be ranked as a Third Assistant,
or house inspector, those men having the whole
charge of making all the shipments and delivenes
of grain from the elevators to which they are
assigned.

farms, but of his personal history I have n knowledge. That he was not qualified to he commissioned as an Inspector in Cucago is ap parent from the wording of his commission That he was commissioned with dozens of com etent men fully able to fulfill all the duties of Grain Inspector in every shape, is one of those

on which you claim this appointment to be irreg-

on which you claim this appointment to be irregular.

Mr. A.—First, it is claimed that neither Gen. Smith, nor the Governor, nor the Warshouse Commissioners, have authority from any law or usage, real or implied, to appoint or aid in appointing any person who is suitrely ignorant of the grain business of Chicago to the highly responsible position of Grain Inspector. Second—The Inspection laws do not confer upon any officer or person the extraordinary power of is using positive commissions to one class of Inspectors and conditional commissions to another class of Inspectors as apprentices, and then requiring such apprentices to file bond-signed by paries ignorant or innocent of the condition and the risk of liability of such apprentices. Such bonds are unlawful and worthless, and could not be held as binding in any court of justice.

Third—The payment of the salary at \$75 a month to Third-Assistant Inspector, to be increased under certain conditions, is unlawful, and in volation of the usages of the Inspection Department.

and in violation of the usages of the Inspection Department.

Fourth—Such appointments are sets of the grossest injustice to the proprietors of the elevators, to the old and respectable body of professional inspectors who have made a lifelong study of the grain business of Chicago, and lastly, the gross injustice is apparent of ordering an incompetent person, who has filed his own bond as security for his own shortcomings, to report to a Third-Assistant Inspector in another elevator, subjecting such Third-Assistant to all the charges and annoyances which shippers might have cause to present on shipments made by such apprentices, and would raise questions of law that might cost such Third Assistant a great deal of money to extricate himself from this act of official assurance and blundering. It is also charged that Gen. Smith was fully aware of the fact that Elevator B was strictly a corn bouse and that he knew it was an impossibility for this appointee to acquire any knowledge whatever of grain inspection, the appointment being for the purpose of an excuse, to draw wages under the appearance of services, which he certainly could not render without the

pointment being for the purpose of services, which he certainly could not render without the aid of Major B.

aid of Major B.

R.—Are the

WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS

aware of this commission being issued?

Mr. A.—Of course they are, but they are so completely overawed by the Granger influence, acting through its mouthpiece, the Governor, that they prefer to let it pass without objecting to it. As honest men they should have refused to sanction any such commission.

R.—Have you given me all of the case?

Mr. A.—By no means:

THE WORST FEATURE

of it is yet untold. Elevator B has been closed for two months. When an elevator closes, the house Inspector is usually suspended, getting no pay unless assigned to other ducy. In this case Smith's pet was turised over to Maj. B., and is now getting \$100 s month under the good-boy clause in the commission. Unless he has had a accound commission assigning him to duty under Maj. B. at the A house, he is acting in some way without a commission, the objectionable commission assigning him to a house that has been long since closed. He may be commissioned as receiving clerk to the A house. If so, he can only draw \$50 a month, and it cannot be so, as the commission issued last year is still held by the old receiving clerk, no receiving clerk being put on duty this summer on account of she expense, or more lesued last year is still held by the old receiving clerk, no receiving clerk being put on dury this summer on account of the expense, or more likely because they had opportunities of seeing a wast amount of very had inspection, and some of them did not fail to say so.

R.—If this gentleman holds over during the month of November he will be in commission six months. He is

WELL PAID AS AN APPRENTICE.

WILL PAID AS AN APPRENTICE.

Mr. A.—Yes. For the three first months he gets \$225, and the three last months, with nothing to do, be gets \$300, or \$525 in six months.

R.—They will certainly relieve him when Navigatrion Closes.

Mr. A.—Gen. Smith will do no such thing if he can keep him or the pay-roll. Some old Inspector who depends on his profession for the support of his family will be relieved or suspended for the winter. Maj. Butts will be assigned to duty at his elevator, Smith's appoince will get the A house, now in charge of the Major, that being a corn house, and the only one in the city that the Chief Inspector would dare to put in his charge, as ne would be held inable for the acts of his apprentice, and is undoubtedly so at

in his charge, as he would be held liable for the acts of his apprentice, and is undoubtedly so at present. I give this only as an oninion.

R. You insist that Smith's commission is without any force, that this man's bond is worthless, and that the \$525 has been paid without any law authorizing it.

Mr. A.—You sum it all up in a few words. It could not be supposed that this man would be

CRAIN INSPECTORS.

ROW THEY ARE MADE IN CHICAGO.

It having been understood that there was some dissatisfaction with a recently-appointed Grain Inspector, a reporter of The Tribux went in beach of, and found, a gentleman who was said to have some information on the subject, and had the following conversation with him:

Reporter—How do you do? I have been hunting you up for some time. I want to know from you the terms and conditions of the commission of the inspector whom Chief Inspector Smith dassigned to Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevator B sarly in June.

Mr. A.—You sum it all up in a few words. It could not be supposed that this man would be equived to repay back this \$525 which has been illegally taken from the inspection treasury, but I would suggest that Smith pays back one-third of it, the Warehouse Commissioners one-third, and the Governor the balance. Smith has clearly in yiolated the law, and being a lawyer he should be fined for his conduct; the Commissioners for winking at such a shamerul transaction; and the Governor for appointing unknown lawyers to superintend a business the difficulties and surroundings of which they have not the remotest idea, and after th ous for mismanagement as he imarket, and ous for mismanagement as he imaring the inspection, Ilinois will not cree immunent to his memory, nor strike comporative medals of his ill-earned fame.

HIS AOR

B.—What is the age of this han, commissioned by Gen. Smith?

H.—What is the age
by Gen. Smith?

Mr. A.—He is just the age when most
men cease to learn. He is an elderly man, say
between 40 and 50. You must understand that
he is a clever fellow. I charge nothing against
him. Smith is the culprit.

him. Smith is the culprit.

R.—Have I got it all?

Mr. A.—Yes; as to this case. If you want any more you must come again. But I must say further that I consider it the duty of every person interested in the future grain trade of Chicago, and especially the Board of Trade in its official capacity, to pretest against such appointments as this one made by Gen. Smith.

A BANKRUPT COMMUNITY.

election can be seen nowhere else in Chicago so clearly and with such amazing distinctness as at

clearly and with such amazing distinctness as at the County Building, which is at present a mos dismal cave of gloomy bankruptcy. The accur mulated load of woe which hangs over the mem-bers of the various offices is more than pitiful,— it is heartrending.

The cause may be briefly stated: First, there was the assessment made by the Opposition County Committee, which, when it had passed, left the employes of the County Clerk's once in particular in a state of abject poverty, at least particular in a state of abject poverts, at least as regards pocket money. In order to enable the aforesaid enply es to pay their dues to Rountree's Committee the pay rolls for October were audited something like a week before the month was out, and the specified percentage was theremone collected.

month was out, and the specified percentage was thereupon collected.

Whether by the suggestion of the ingenious Lieb or some one else, the general mania for betting broke out among the clerks some time before election; and, believing religiously that Hesing could not be defeated, they salited forth to plunder the enemy, and to recover in the shape of bets as much or more money than the Campaign Committee had plundered them of. Thus they expected to make the campaign at the enemy's expense, and to live off the country as it were.

it were.
Fired with this beautiful idea, so clear and

they had purchased fr m the ge erous Lieb, who had been prevailed on to part with a few shares to the more wealthy—stock which represented an undivided interest in the Union newspaper, and which, by a marvelous cincidence, they had purchased of the propiletors about the tine they secured their appointments—stock in Turner Park, which they had been assurred would grow in value rapidly. These collaters they had, and visions of loans on the strength of them came up before them as gratefully as the cooling pitcher before the man with a parched throat after a debauch. Then they seazed their engraved certificates of stock in the Union newspaper and in Turner Park, and went forth to meet the money changer—and when they came back gloom of the most unpleasant character, sorrow most unmitigated, was theirs, for the usurers had assured them as one man that the only flavor of money about either the Union newspaper stock or the Turner Park was in the form of assessments.

There lacks nothing now to the deepest pit of misery, the padir of hopelessness as it were, and all day long the County Building rescunds with strange oaths, and the culmination of each is the hissing sound of Hestog.

If there be one of the habitants of the building more undone than any others, that on is

If there be one of the habitants of the billing more undone than any others, that on is GUS KOEM.

His was a melancholy fate. What with the emoluments of Assessor of North Chicago, added to an experience as saloon-keeper, and a career as Deputy Sheriff, Korn was not badly off; and, knowing politics well, having observed the temper of the people, and being certainly assured that Hesing would win, what more natural than that be should wager his shekels, and double the same? Following out this argument. Gus put up freely, and, having the handling of the assessments of the other employes, made himself busy and conspicious, and backed his opinion and his money like a bluff and hearty German of the true Hesing brand.

Who will stop to shed a weep over Korn today? In the midst of mourning he is disconsolate, and in the house of the weeper he meets no cheering voice. And a voice calls out to him, Gone, O Korn, are the profits of the Assessorship, departed are the dividends of the saloon, and away have flown the fat fees of the Deputy Shtievalty. And the exulting believer in Huck riots in the fatness and gladness of the land on your earnings and perquisites. Then Korn heaves out a German cath with many syllables, ending with the sibilant sound of Hesing.

THE POLICE. ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The annual review of the Police Department.

Hickey's Blues—was held yesterday afternoon on the emerald field situated at the southern end of the Exposition Building, facing the azure waters of the lake. A cold wind was blowing from the east, which considerably diminished the number of spectators, although the popula the number of spectators, although the populace had a very fair representation on the ground. It was fully half past 3 o'clock before the sound of drum and trombone announced the approach of the column, which was headed by Maj. Nevans, who wore a bear-skie cap about the size of a hay-stack, and who had under his charge all the members of his brass band, together with a majority of the First Regiment drum-corps. They succeeded in making considerable multary noise, and were very warlike in appearance.

drum-corps. They succeeded in making considerable muitary noise, and were very warlike in appearance.

Following the musicians and drummers came as escote of honor, thirty-four rank and file, of the Fire Department, led by Marshal Benner. Next marched Supt. Hickey, Deputy-Superintendent Dixon, and the drill-master, Maj. Heintzemann, all gorgeously attired and looking like so many Major-Generals. Then, in solid column, four deep, marched the boys in blue, 432 privates, four Captains, and twenty one Sergeants, all in their holiday clothes, with muscular-looking clubs, well-polished brasses, and nicely-bisoked boots,—just as fine looking a battalion as ever stepped upon tented, or untented, field. They carried a beautiful United States fing, with a large peeler's star in the middle, and the other little stars of the Union all around it, like so many satellites. The men looked healthy and marched very well, considering the spasmodic opportunities of their drill. Maj, Heintzemann put them through several evolutions, which they performed with gratifying success, elating the paternal hearts of Mayor Colvin and haif a score of Aldermen, who came to review the troops.

Sheriff Agnew was there, and Charley Dennehy, and Commissioner Prindiville, Col. McClurg. of the First, and Col. Quirk, of the Second Regiment, together with many other notabilities, civic and military. After marching around for about an hour, the battalion passed in review before the Mayor, who uttered words of commendation as the men, marched by, company front, there being sight companies in all. Everybody on the ground agreed that the force looked superh, and that the officers, especially the drill-master, deserved credit for the efficiency and neatness displayed by their men. If the policemen are only half as good as they look, they will be a blessing to the City of Chicago. Heintzemann, all gorgeously attired and looking a like so many Major-Geoerals. Then, in soil column, four deep, marched the boys in blue, 32 privates four Captains, and twenty one Sergeants, all in their holiday clothes, with muscular looking clubs, well-polished brasses, and nicely-bisched boots, just as final looking a battalion as ever stepped upon tented, or untented, field. They carried a beautiful United States flag, with a large pecier's star in the middle, and the other little stars of the Union all around it, like so many satellites. The men looked healthy and marched very well, considering the spasmodic opportunities of their drill. Maj. Heintzemann put them through several evolutions, which they performed with gratifying success, elating the paternal hearts of Mayor Colvin sod haif a score of Aldermen, who came to review the troops.

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THE CENTENNIAL.

MEETING OF THE ILLINGIS STAFE MOARD.

The State Centennial Board of Managers met in their rooms, 85 Washington street, in this city yesterday. Present, J. P. Reypolds, President; Francis Collon, Carille Mason. Fred L. Matthews, A. C. Spafford, and Secretary J. C. Hard Markey, A. C. Spafford, and Secretary J. C. Hard Markey, A. C. Spafford, and Secretary J. C. Hard Markey, A. C. Spafford, and Secretary J. C.

Francis Colton, Carlile Mason, Fred L.

Smith.

to Nov. 10, 1376, to be piaced in the reading-room of the Illinois headquarters for the benefit of our citizens visi.ing the Centennial.

Reso ted, That we earnestly solicit a general and hearty co-operation of the press of the State in urging the importance of immediate attention to this matter, and especially in strongly impressing upon the public the fact that within the next thirty days all applications for space must be filed. Warmy appreciating the value of the generous efforts put forth by the press to add us in securing a representation in the Illinois Department, we respectfully request that they will give conspicuous reference to the fact that applications for space in the Illinois Department must be made prior to Nov. 30 to Geo. J. C. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois State Centennial Board, No. 85 Washington street, Chicago, and that the reception of articles at the Exposition Buildings will segin Jan. 5 and close April 19. The Exposition to open May 10 and close Nov. 10, 1876.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be instructed to forward a copy of these proceedings to each newspaper in the State, with a request that they pusifish the same.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the

LOCAL LETTERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 .- Hard-a-Lee in your issu of yesterday says the sailors who are on a strike for \$3 per day are not "bummers," but com-prise the best sailors that go out of Chicago. prise the best sailors that go out of Chicago. Be it so; but if the gang of twenty-five or thirty men who went down to the "Air Line Elevator" Tuesday about noon, and came back with one sailor, who was compelled to leave the vessel and shoulder his bag of clothing and go with a cleeding and bruised face are the best men who sail out of Chicago, then heaven forbid that any more sailors of this sort come into this port. I say fearlessly they were the roughest set of bummers that I ever saw together, not excepting Mike McDonaid's gang at the poils. This poor sailor was compelled to leave the vessel against his will, or else he would not have been pounded by these rascals as be was. When he went past my office it kept one hand busy in wiping the blood from his wounds, and I saw by his looks that he was compelled to go whether he would or not. I know not how many others were bruised in the same manner by these sharks for asserting their rights to work for what they please; but report says many, and when "Hard-a-Lee" says the Post and Mail is not always correct, let him remember there are some men who are never correct from principle. I only hope the says the Post and Mail is not always correct, let him remember there are some men who are never correct from principle. I only hope the next voyage that H. A. L. takes he and his honorable bummers will meet their just reward. There are several boarding-houses near by my office, and I have a chance to see the characters that go in and out, and I notice many are sailors, and Tuesday the bummer element predominated largely about the doors, and their looks showed plainly their character. Yesterday, the leader of the gang stood in front of one of the doors, and attention was called to his appearance by many on the opposite side of the street, and, if it was he who signed his name "Hard-a-Lee." he should have said "Hard-a-Brute," and he would come near the truth.

HOSPITAL FRUIT MISSION.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:
CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The darlor concessor the benefit of the Hospital Fruit

under the able management of Mrs. Arthur L.
Smith, at the residence of Mrs. Wiswall, 797 Wabab avenue, was a very recherche affair. Mrs.
Watrous, one of the finest contraitos it has been my pleasure to hear, favored the audience with two or three of her finest selections. Mrs.

The substantially ended the fight and the bull was ignuisly turned into the ditcu. The battle for the possession of the road lasted about ten minutes, and was one of the most lively-truggles for possession of a railroad known in history. Smith, at the residence of Mrs. Wiswall, 797 Wabash avenue, was a very recherche affair. Mrs. Watrous, one of the finest contraitos is has been my pleasure to hear, favored the andience with two or three of her finest selections. Mrs. Thurston also sang admirably. Miss Manierre deserves es ecial mention for her fine rendition on the piano, and Mrs. Carroll for her harp solos. Stanley, the exquiste tenor from Trunity Church, after being happily introduced by Mr. Will Falcott, sang the "Mail of Atbens" with wonderful effect. Both his songs were well appreciated and applanded. Little Miss Schimpferman by her efforts promises a bright future.

The parlors were beautifully decorated with antumn leaves and ferns by the taxeful hand of Mrs. Smith. The hear's of those noble is ties who are laboring for the good of the poor and suffering in our hospitals are in their work, and they deserve all the encourage ment that can be given. We were happy that they were so handsomely encouraged last evening. M. S. G.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

A number of insane cases will be disposed of in the County Court this morning. The Grand Jury disposed of twelve small cases yesterday, and listened to numerous com-

All the ballot-boxes used at the late election, except from the Second Precinct of the First Ward, have been returned. Gen. Lieb has ap-pointed Justices Hamill and Haines to assist him in the canvase of the votes, and the work will most probably begin Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

o'clock.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities met yesterday afternoon. An agreement was reached to pay Joseph Hogan \$3,730 on his contract at the Insane Asylum, and to recommend the award for asphalt pavements in the basement and corridor of the addition to the Insane Asylum to N. H. Stevenson for \$1,390, he being the lowest bidder.

State's-Attorney Reed yesterday received from the Citizens' Association and committee of mer-chants a list of the ballot-box stuffers in some of the wards at the recent elections, and also a list of election judges and clerks who are said to have aided and abetted them. Their names will be handed to the Grand Jury Monday, and a rigid investigation will follow

None of the new Commissioners have put in an appearance around the building as yet. Mr. Schulize, the deteated Opposition caudidate from the Evanston district, was around vesterday, and appeared highly seized at the election of Mr. Ayars over himself and Mr. Klehm, Independent candidate, He said that, in advance of the election, he saw that his own defeat was certain, and that he set about helping Ayars to defeat klehm.

defeat Klehm.

Holden to be exwarden is going on in reference to who will be President of the County Board for the eosuing year. Commissioner Burdick has made a very edicient officer, but does not wish to be re-elected, preferring to serve on the floor. He is in bad odor with the Ring, not on account of his conduct as President, but because his vote has too often killed certain schemes. A few weeks ago it was agreed to give the Presidential chair to Col. Cleary, but since an uncertainty surrounds his election Mr. Holden appears to be the favorite. He is regarded as the best man for the position among those who could be elected and, being thoroughly in sympathy with the "Ring," has rare quantications for the position. Changes in the clerks to the Board and Committees are also rumored, but none will be made for

tees are also rumored, but none will be made for

L. C. Huck. Many of them have already made arrangements to step into other positions. In fact, they have been assured that inasmuch as they were faithful to the Opposition party in the late canvass, they will not be allowed to suffer. It is understood that a few will be cared for by Gon. Lieb, and a few by the heads of the City Government. Room will be made for them by the dismissal of clerks who failed to contriou e to the careage fund of the O. resilion wards and the dismissal of clerks who failed to contriou e to the campaign fund of the O position party and such others as voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Judge goes into the South Town Collector's office, Mr. Reed goes into business for himself, and the others will be distributed to the best advantage. It is generally conceded that Mr. Beye, the Assistant Treasurer, will be among those who will leave the office, but being a Republican, no provision has been made for him. Considerable speculation is rife as to who will be his successor. It is believed that the position will be given to an Irishman of well-known integrity and business capacity, and sundry names have already be en sugg sted. Mr. Huck has, so far, g.ven no encouragement to applicants for the Assistant Treasurership. He seems inclined to fill the office with any first-class man, and will pay but little attention

irst-class man, and will pay but little atten o politics in making his selections. Compete vill the the great consideration, it is announ-CITY-HALL.

Ald. Mahr is happy as a straight Republican. Mayor Colvin's neuralgic foot is itself again. The Mayor is silent on the City Marshalship,

Superintendent Bailey condemned a wooden rookery on State street yesterday. Two thousand one hundred and thirty saloon licenses were issued up to last evening by the City Clerk.

All the city officers and a number of Alder-men attended the police review yesterday after-noon, and the old shell was comparatively de-

The tax-payers evidently feel good-since the election. They put \$17,235.93 into the Treasury yesterday, and also paid \$3,182.29 for Lake Michigan straight. That much-abused and well-meaning body, the schoolmarms, will be pail at the Board of Education rooms on Fifth avenue to-day. It will require nearly \$60,000 to pacify them.

Dr. M. Mannheimer, a reputable physician, is a candidate for the place on the Heal h Board made vacant by Dr. J. A. Hahn's death, and it is not unlikely that Mayor Colvin will appoint him Ald. Stout has deeply repented. He says he will never be caught to any irresponsible p litical combination again, and proposes to struct by the Republican party,—his first and best political

Joseph K. C. Forrest is a rare curiosity around the Tank. He is said to be still engaged in nurs-ing that equalling rag-baby, and expects to keep it quiet until next full. Some one lately sent h m a bottle of Mrs. Winelo 's scothing i Irup. The tank produced but little news yesterday. The Board of Public Works were casually en-The Board of Public works were casually en-gaged in listening to a dispute among the Ken-dall street property-owners and their opponents on another street, and a contractor became red hot because he was opposed in a cool manner by an astute city officer.

Complaint having been entered against Walker & Koester, saloon-keepers in the basement of No. 139 Madison street, that they sold fiquor to minors, girls and boys—to their shame be it said—the Mavor yesterday revoked their license, and they will have to close up. They have been convicted of the act charged.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Philosophical Society will be address this evening at 8 o'clock by the Hon. J. D. Long, of Onarga. Subject: "The Exact Good." The lectures are open to the public.

A grand masines exhibition of the Miltonian

The Rev. H. Damen, S. J., will lecture Sunday evening. Dec. 5, at St. Mary's Church, on "The Trisls and Triumphs of the Church." The proceeds are to be used to diminish the debt of St. Joseph's Hospital.

"The Davil" will be critically and curiously considered by Moncure D. Conway before the Sunday Lecture Society to-morrow afternoon. The doors of McCormick Hall open at 2 and close at 3. Admission, 10 cents.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exposition Buildus will be held Saturday next at 2 o'clock to m. in the Directural room of that edifice. Officers will be elected for the en-suing year, and other business transacted.

Thomas Getting, a jolly tar, was having a lit-tle jollification at 7:30 last evening with a mold-er employed at the Chicago Stove Works, named John Sulivan. While on the corner of Bine Island avenue and Thirty-first street, Sulivan drew a revolver and shot Getting in the left hand. The men are good friends, and the shooting was purely a cidental, nevertheless Sullvan was arrested.

Sullivan was arrested.

Joseph Dageo, the old man who was arrested last night for stabbing and cruelly beating his son, was discharged yesterday morning by Judge Scully, there being no evidence sufficient to warrant his confluement. The only testimony taken was that of his son Felix, who is so completely bewildered that he could not tell a straight story. As soon as he recovers another attempt will be made to fathom his story.

WILMETTE.
The Board of Wilmette Trustees held their regular meeting Wednesday evening, but, a quorum not being present, the meeting ad-

The Wilmette Athenæum, probably the oldest and most notable medium for the advancement of social growth, held its meeting Thursday evening. The officers of this club are: J. G. Crittenden, President; Miss Emily Mitchell, Vice-President ; Charles W. Stewart, Secretary ; Mrs. T. Morris, Treasurer. The programme of the evening was one of exceptional ex-cellence and interest, and the entertainment uniformly good throughout. Select readings by Miss Grace Stewart, Mrs. G. C. Griffith, and by Miss Grace Stewart, Mrs. G. C. Griffith, and Charles W. Stewart. Recitations by Miss Fannie Boggs and Master Harry Westerfield. The aditor of the Village Pump, a paper edited under the auspices of the Atheneum, read a variety of original and selected matter, which also admin instered to the general enjoyment of the evening. Music was also one of the enjoyacle features of the affair. This Society meets every two weeks for mutual improvement in literature, culture, etc.

Mrs. Maj. J. D. Ludlam who for some time

has been seriously ill, is slowly recovering.

Miss Latham left Tuesday for the East to be

Those Clocks at Nutting's "best anything on record" for chespness and intrinsic value. Every family should now have a good reliable time piece in every room of the house. The clocks of-fered by the C. O. D. clothier at \$1,35 each are warranted to wear well and give satisfaction, and as Mr. Nutting is disposing of them merely to advertise his house, the price at which they are offered is less than their actual cost. In this connection it might be well to add that at 184 and 188 State street single garments

are retailed at jobbers' prices, and overcoats, suits, or furnishing goods are sold the year round at prices 25 per cent below the usual retail figures. Do You Want a Good Stove? If so, you cannot do better than visit James P. Dal-ton's, the "old, reliable" store-house, 192 and 194 State street. The Argand base-burner or the Stewart

The Root & Sons Music Company offer special inducements to buyers, at wholesale as retail, of anything in the line of musical merchandis sheet music, vianos, and organs. Their extensive e tablishment, at 156 State street, is one of the objects

Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, 42 and 44 Lake street, claim their Domestic Cook is the best store for soft coal or wood. They also offer to the trade the American and Radiant Home Heaters and the Keystone Ranges, in all styles and sizes.

Get Your Old Photographs Copied by Gentile, who has engaged artists from Italy who have made a specialty of copying in colors, India ink, or crayon. Studies 103 State street, corner Washing-

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co, s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

Important to the Preservation of Teeth— John Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste, the most efficacious dentifrice known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

Lundborg's California Water The Bull and the Locomotive.

The Bull and the Locomotive.

A 2-year-old bull of a bellicose and disputatious turn of mind brought the up train yesterday morning to a stand-still just this side of Mechanicville. The engineer saw the bull on the track and tooted for him to get off. But the young bovine evidently regarded the locomotive as a big rival, and at every toot of the whistle he answered back with a bellow, and began to paw up the dirt and lash his tall as if he could lick all the bulls in creation. The whistle snorted. The bull bellowed. The engineer halloed at the buil. But the bull lowered his head, and challenged the locomotive to come on. Then the engineer stopped his train and went out and told the buil to "git off." The bull refused. And then the brakemen rallied, and a grand charge was made on the bovine, but the bovine went for the brakemen and drove them ont. So they armed themselves with fence-rails and bowlders, and, amid the cheers and shouts of the assembled passengers and the inspiring shrieks of the whistle, the fight opened once more. For some time it was doubtful which way the tide of battle would turn. Several times the railroaders were put to flight. At last, however, the buil was defeated by a piece of strategy. A feint was made in his front, while the enemy moved by the flank,

The most astonishing crop the plains ever produced was the one of "Bill" heroes. If an ambitious frontiersman named William chanced to see an Indian or kill a few bison, he at once took unto his name an addition, and became a character. But let it not be supposed he was a hero among his companions. To them he ever remained plain Bill, or, at the best, with a Jones or Brown added, so the case might be. I remember one particular teamster whose name

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exposition Building with the held Saturdy next at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Direct re' room of that edifice. Officers will be elected for the easing year, and other business transacted.

THE EDDY ORGAN-RECITAL.

The twentieth of the series of Mr. Eddy's organ-recitals will be given this afternoon at the First Congregational Charch, with the following programme:

1. Sonata in E minor, op. 19.

2. Toccata and fagre, D minor.

2. Toccata and fagre, D minor.

3. Sonata in E minor, op. 2.

3. Sonata in E minor, op. 2.

4. Atin—"Show Me Thy Ways".

5. Sonata for Charp Minor, op. 2.

5. Sonata for Charp Minor, op. 2.

6. Sonata for Charp Minor, op. 2.

6. Sonata for Charp Minor, op. 2.

7. Pantaste de Concert.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL.

A "crook" named Edward Rohan was captored by Officer Trainor last night while in the act of stealing a number of hidder from No. 45 and 48 South Water street. Justice Summerfield will try to make a hide out of Edward's cuticle this morning, with tan-bark from the House of Correction.

William Jones was a nobby individual, whose chief occupation has hitherto been confined to beating good boarding-houses and stealing toothpicks at first-class hotels. Finding his dress slothes getting rather shabby, he stole all the silverware at Jin. Case's bosteley, No. 79 West Adams street. The goods are valued at about \$200. Detective Firm arrested the nobby young man and hopes to recover the goods.

Thomas Getting, a jolly tar, was having a little joilification at 7:30 last evening with a molder of salous and hopes to recover the goods.

Thomas Getting, a jolly tar, was having a little joilification at 7:30 last evening with a molder of salous and hopes to recover the good.

The man had not been cut out for a hero. This man had not been cut out for a hero. This man had not been cut out for a hero. This man had not been cut out for a hero. This man had not been cut out of the form of the form of this prove out of the form of this prove out of the form

ing it.
Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill, whom I met ofter Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill, whom I met often on the plains, much more fairly deserved their names. The former I knew first as teamster, than bar-tender, and finally scout. He certainly knew more about the plains than any one I ever met. Wild Bill, during the years that I was cognizant of his actions, filled at intervals the positions of scout, saloon-keeper, refugee, and Sheriff. The number of persons I knew him to kill was five, three at Hays and two at Abilene. It seems as if such men as Bill were designed by Providence to act as a sort of carnivore for keeping down the increase of their species. In all of my resilence upon the frontier, during which time sixty-two graves were filled by violence, in no case was the murder other than a benefit to society.—W. E. Webb in Harper's Magazine for November.

Leading a Calf.

Lending a Caif.

Easion (Ind.) Press.

He was a small but muscular boy, and the calf was probably 2 months old, with a development of unadulterated cussedness that would do credit to a Georgia Ku-kiux Klan Captain. There was a rope oseween them, and, as they went down South Third street, bets were about even as to whether the boy was leading the caif or the caif leading the boy. The calf made a dash for the Ceutral Express office. The boy pulled him back and he made a dash for the boy, who ran around a wagon and fell over a watermeelon pile, the proprietor whereof swore copiously.

"Come back here, you infernal clodbuster, and pay for this meion."
"Say, M'h-is-er; whos—give me my—thunderation on you—hat, won't yer?"
And the calf kicked up his heels and b-a-a-d, died to an into a store, but the boy sat And the cair kicked up his heels and b-a-a-d, and tried to run into a store, but the boy sat back on the line with all his strength, and suddenly sat down in the mud, as the calf altered his mind and turned around to look at him. They went quietly ten steps, till a dog barked, when it took four circles around the boy in as many seconds, tying his legs up in the line, bringing him down in the mud again, and dragging him around until he looked like an old hat that had been run over by the ice-cart for two seasons.

for mutual improvement in literature, culture, or mutual interest of the Y. M. C. A., met in the approvement in the sund turned around to look at him. They went quietly ten steps, till a dog barked, when it took four circles around the boy in as many seconds, tying his legs up in the how it took four circles around the look of when it took four circles around the look of when it took four circles around the look of the hor, in the mud, as the calf altered this mind and turned around to look at him. They went quietly ten steps, till a dog barked, when it took four circles around the look of when it took four circles around the boy in as many seconds, tying his legs up in the him, they went quietly ten steps, till a dog barked, when her it took four circles around the look of the him. They went quietly ten steps, till a dog barked, when her it took four circles around the look of when it took four circles around the look of the many seconds, tying his legs up in the him, the mud, as the calf altered the mit took four circles around the look of the many seconds, tying his legs up in the him, the mud, as the calf altered the mit took four circles around the look of when it took four circles around the look of when it took four circles around the look of the him, the mud, as the calf altered the mit took four circles around the look of whim the mud, as the look of when it took four ci

How use doth breed a habit in a man is pro-How use doth breed a habit in a man is pro-fusely illustrated in the style of conversation in rogue in the Louisville Courier-Journal office. When a man has been drunking until his face is red they say he has filled to a flush; when some neighboring child equeals under his mother's slipper, they say he is standing pat, and some of the best editorials in the paper are on the woes of the street-car mule who draws to a bobtail.

MARRIAGES. CULVER-JENKS-Nov. 4, at Evanston, by the Rev. F. L. Chapell, Mr. George Culver and Miss Jessie Jenks, both of Evanston.

DEATHS. SMITH—At Austin, Ill., of convulsions, brawford, daughter of Anthony W. and Elimith, aged 4 years and 8 months, SOUTHWELL-Nov. 4, 1875, in San Francisco, Cal George Southwell, Sr., formerly of this city, aged 7 ears.

Wilwaukee papers please copy.

AYER-Evening of the 4th inst., Philip B. Ayer, of heart disease, of the firm of John V. Ayer & Sons, aged 35 years. Funeral Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 p. m., at the resi-dence of his father, Mr. John V. Ayer, 1 Park Row. SPECIAL NOTICES. Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Sooth-

FINANCIAL. SPECULATION

IN WALL-ST. \$500,000 has been made in a single investment of \$100. This of source is an extraordinary occurrence; but ordinarily \$5 can realize—say \$25,000. Even sums as low as \$1 can be safely invested, when favorable results can show a profit of \$5,000.

Circulars, giving full information, sent free by addressing TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st. N. Y.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. I lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per fb. Address enders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. AUCTION SALES.

274 and 276 East Madison-at THIS DAY AT 10 A. M., REGULAR AUCTION SALE

By S. DINGEE & CO.,

PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING, AND OFFICE FURNITURE. Arge line of Comforts, large line of Pillows, one Do nestic Sewing Machine, nearly new, one Argand Base Surner Stove, 30 Heating Stoves, 500 CHROMOS.

fattresses in great variety, S. P. Ware, Table Cutler and Merchandise generally. By H. CHADWICK & CO.,

THIS DAY, at 10 a. m., will be sold, positively will reserve, a large assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths. Household Goods, and General Merchandias, to consignments. Also, STOVES, OFFICE FUI TURE, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. Farties wanting gains should stiend it is said.

AUCTION SALES WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

STOVES OF ALL KINDS AT AUCTION
This morning (Saturday) at 10 o'clock.
At BUTTERS & CO. '8, 103 East Madition

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 8, at 2 o'cleck, at a Balesrooms, 108 Madison et.

W.M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Augusta

A. Lipman's 30th Sale Of Unredeemed Piedges
At Butters & Co's Auction Ros TUESDAY, NOV. 9, MORNING AND EVENING

Commencing at 10 a, m. and 7:30 a. Commencing at 10 a, m, and 123 a, m,

A. Lipman, pawniroher (corner of Clark and Marco-sta, will seel at suction, without reserve, a verifine Gold and Silver Watches, American, Swan, and English make Key and Stem-Winders, Damood, Roerald, Sapphire, Cameo, and Coral Jewshy, Elverton Plated Ware, Solid Gold and Gold Plated Cameo, and Vield Glasses, Musical and Mithunes, or erand Field Glasses, Musical and Mithunes, and large assortment of other merchandles, w.M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austonesses

At Butters & Co.'s Anction Rooms, 108 Wattsman Wednesday Morning, Nov. 10, at 9:30 clock, White Granite, Rockingham and Yellov War, in ackages and open lots.

200 bkgs. Table Glassware.

Invoice Fine Table Ottlery,
Invoice French F.ncy Vase.

Invoice Prench F.ncy Vase.

20 rolls of Wool and other Carpets.

20 single and Double Harnesses.

Invoice Window Sandes and Door Man.

100 U. S. Gov's Muskets, in good order.

WM. A. BUTTEES & CO., Antioner.

BUITERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOOD

Custom-Made Clothing, Woolens Cloths, Cassimeres, Knit Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Hats, Gloves, Gauntlets, and Mitta BOOTS AND SHOPE TO SPORTSMEN, GUN-MAKERS AND NITION, AND HARDWARE DEALERS

BANKBUFT SALE OF Jos. Butler & Co.'s Entire Stock, AT AUCTION, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875, at 10 o'cock, at Eut'er & Ca.\
Store, 179 E.st Madisor.-it. By order of Robt E & kins, Prov. Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Assistance.

BY G. P. GOAGE & CU., On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 9:30 o'clock, 13 crain V. b. Crockery, in open lots; 100 pkrs. Gianner, a orted. At 10:30 o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Parlor and Chamber Sets, Book Case, Warded Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Hall Tree, Waster Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Matysess, E and Camp Chairs, Show Cases, Parlor and Office De-Store Safes, Carpets and Oll Cloth, Phace, Ire Stores, etc. G. P. GORE & CO., Auckbaser,

DRY GOODS.

1,000 dozen Giovés, Mitta, and Gauntiets, including a new time of fine Dress Gioves; also, Stress and Bening Gioves, etc.

100 pieces fine Black Alpacas; large and structure lines of Hostery, Underwear, Notions, Shirt, Sara, Fan.y Goods, Woolens, Cutlery, Horse Blacks, etc.

500 dozen full style Hats, Casa, and Turbans.

Also, a great variety Fur Seis and Capa in Ed.

Soultrel, Astrocham, Coney, etc.

Hamburgs, Lines Goods, Laddes' and Children's Bederwear, Dress Trimmings, Rufflings, etc.

Full lines of all the above in our next Begin intition Sale, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Also, on same day, 200 lots well assorted and desirable goods in Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, Besiery, Underwear, White Goods, etc., the same beings

BANKRUPPT STOCK

BANKRUPT STOCK

Men's, Boys', and Youth's, Women's, Misses, Children's, SEASONABLE

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 9 1-2 a. m. proupt. WARM, LINED GOODS. OUR OWN
MAKE SUCKER BOOTS, in regular and
extra sizes, will be offered, making an exceedingly attractive sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
63 and 70 washings.

Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875, Regular Auction Sale of Staple and Party DRY GOODS.

CARPET SALES By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-st. Large and Well-Assorted Stock

OF BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, Nov. 9.

We will sell at 9% o'clock 2,500 com Boots and Shoes from the best manufactus

200 cases Sucker Boots. 100 cases Hoosier Boots. 100 cases City-made Calf and Kip Boots.

Pull lines of Philadelphia, Cintinnati, Rochester Goods-RUBBERS, ABOT JAS. P. MeNAMARA & CO., AR By L. ROCKWELL & CO., 77 and 79 South Dearbors

THIS DAY (SATURDAY). Nov. 6, 1875, CLOSING-OUT SALE We shall offer to the trade at 11 a. m. 100 ROLLS TAPESTRY, INGRAIN, & STAIL

CARPETS. Will be sold positively without reserve of After this sale we shall offer a large stock of Parlor and Bedroom Furnitu Deaks, Stoves, Exten. Tables, Paintings, By ELISON, POMEBOY &

Omnibuses, Horses, Ha Monday Morning, Nov. 3, at 10 octon AT BARN OF LUMBERNAN'S III.

PIVE OMNIBUSES.
THIRTY-THREE GORSES.
ONE LUMBER WAGON,
NINE SETS HART
Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Took

VOLUME

READY 100 PAR

AT A GREA

fore buying. We Rich and Medium MUCH BELOW the Also, CHAMBEL ITIVE BARGAIN

TO DRY DOCK

For a Terr Sealed proposals will be a Berk of the Board of Edu Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1975, dock located in Block 88, 5 the South Branch of the C rison and Polk-sts., either a, 1830. 8, 1830.
Any further information tion to James Goggin, attoration, Room 37 Metropolit Address proposals

For

CHI A large Hall in the sorner of Clark and V of GEO. G. NEWB Bryan Block, or of the HALLT Glicksof Hall, corner Notice that the control of th

BEN H. SELIGMAN & CO OCEAN N National Line NEW YORK TO QUEEN
KAIN 4040 tons
KAIN 6040 tons
KAI Cabin passage, 850 and sits at reduced raise. St Drafts for £1 and upwards Apply to Bertheast sormer Clark and Shorman House), Chicago

CUNARD Sailing Three Tis BRITIS: LOWES Apply at Company's Off. Randelph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERN NCHOR I Every Saturday to Gi Laverpool, &c. Cabi Steerman, 65; Sector HENDERSON BRO corner Lavalle and Chicago.

ELM Scarding and Day School Sext term will commence nie Hand Amirtant West pal. Hend for Circuiar. HARVAR

Dr. Va

28 SIXT: Its instruction execut EDW.